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Amman, 15-21 September 1983

Reports of massacres increase as Druze, Christians clash

By Terry A. Anderson

BEIRUT (AP) — With a fierce civil war between rightist Christian and leftist Druze militiamen having broken out this month, reports of massacres of civilians by both sides are increasing.

While the bitter history between the two groups makes at least some of the reports likely to be true, the continued fighting and remoteness of the mountain villages where they allegedly occur make almost all unprovable.

The first massacre report of the current round of fighting came even before the pullout of Israeli forces, which signaled the start of the war.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station belonging to the rightist Christian Phalange Party claimed dozens of Christians in the village of Marjoun, high in the Syrian-controlled mountains east of Beirut, had been murdered in cold blood, stabbed and shot by Druze militiamen from nearby villages.

The rightist Christian Lebanese forces militia produced on Thursday (1 Sept.) three Marjoun villagers — two boys and an old man — they said had survived. The three graphically described the murders of 40 villagers. Police confirmed there had been deaths, but could give no number, nor say who killed them.

Full-scale fighting broke out Sunday, on the heels of the Israeli withdrawal. By Monday reports of the massacre of Druze villagers in Kfar Matta, southeast of Beirut, reached the capital. The Druze Progressive Socialist Party claimed the Lebanese forces had done the killing, while regular Lebanese soldiers stood by and watched.

The Christians responded by offering to take several journalists on a night trip by boat down the coast, then up by car to Kfar Matta to prove the charge untrue.

But when the reporters agreed, and the trip was underway, rightist officers decided Kfar Matta was too dangerous. Instead, the trip ended at the nearby Christian militia headquarters in Mechref, where the reporters were introduced to about 25 Druze women and children from Kfar Matta. None spoke English, so Christian mili-

tarian translated. All said they had seen no massacre — but all also said they left the village when the fighting first began. Kfar Matta remained closed off.

On Tuesday, as the Druze swept through the Christian-held town of Bhamdoun, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, 16 kilometers southeast of Beirut, the Voice of Lebanon trumpeted that the Druze were carrying out the biggest massacre in the history of mankind.

No reporters could get to Bhamdoun. Earlier reports had said the town was empty except for rightist militiamen.

The Maronite Christians, followers of the 15th century Hermit St. Maron, and the Druze, an 11th century offshoot of Islam, first came into open conflict in the 1840s and 1850s, after what is now Lebanon was partitioned by the Ottoman Sultan into a Christian North and Druze South. The two areas clashed several times, until a unified government under a Christian governor was appointed. The system remained until 1918.

The hostility endured after the Ottoman Empire was toppled during world war I, and it remains to this day.

Following last summer's Israeli invasion, Christian militiamen followed the Israeli army into areas they had been pushed out of when Syria, which was allied with the Druze, took control of Lebanon in 1976. Trouble between Druze and Christians began almost immediately, with sporadic gunbattles, killings and military exchanges between Druze guns, supplied by Syria, and Christian guns, supplied by Israel.

By June of this year, police reported 1,797 kidnappings by one side or the other. Of the known victims, 159 were murdered, 304 are still missing and the rest were eventually released, sometimes with the help of Israeli negotiators.

At least a thousand people are believed to have died in Christian-Druze fighting before last Sunday's war broke out. The official toll for the first three days of fighting was 230 dead, with many villages cut off and casualties unknown.

Conference adopts resolution

Continued from page 1

under the auspices of the UN with the participation of all parties of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO as well as the US and the Soviet Union.

The final resolution was accompanied by an eight-page "programme of action" to be undertaken on the Palestinian issue.

Last Day excitement

Expectation had joined with tension on the last day of the conference as participants, correspondents and onlookers all speculated as to the contents of the final document and plan of action. Rumours and counter-rumours competed re-

garding the possibility of the document's overtly stating the right of Israel to exist and, following this, the guarantee of peace and safety to occupants of Israel in its pre-1967 borders.

Most long-time UN observers had expected a final position would not be announced until the wee hours of Thursday morning.

All eyes will now be on the US and Israel the only two member nations of the UN to state they were boycotting the conference. Both nations have called repeatedly since 1948 for the Palestinians to come directly to the peace table. Many observers feel that is what they did, thru the PLO, by attending the conference.

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SEOUL, South Korea — Bereaved family members of those killed aboard a Korean liner believed shut down by Russian fighters are seated in one section of the Seoul Stadium as more than 100,000 people gathered for a memorial service Wednesday IAP photo

Soviet boats in crash area down

WAKKANAI, Japan (AP) — The number of Soviet vessels operating in the waters near where a Korean airliner went down last week nearly doubled on Wednesday, a Maritime Safety Agency official said, giving rise to speculation that the Soviets may have found something in the area.

The deputy director of the MSA office here, Hiroshi Kishima, said 13 Soviet boats and one Hushin reconnaissance plane, nearly two times the number seen in the area before Wednesday, were observed searching waters northeast of Moneron Island, west of Sakhalin.

"They may have found something, but we have no way of knowing," Kishima said.

"The waters in the area are too deep for divers to operate," he said, "though the exact depth of the water is unknown because it is in Soviet territory." Other MSA officials speculated the Soviets may be using nets or underwater vessels in their search for fragments of the plane.

With the Soviet Union and Western governments differing in their account of what happened before the plane went down, the airliner's black box might provide a record of any communications from the KAL pilot.

Kishima said Japan's Foreign Ministry received no report from the Soviet government in their search and rescue operation.

"We wish the Soviets would allow us to conduct searches inside their territorial waters," said. The MSA repeatedly has asked the Union for permission to enter Soviet waters, but the requests have been refused.

While the Soviet vessels searched for the Korean liner, a ferry made a third trip last week carrying mourning relatives to the nearest point to where their loved ones died.

On Wednesday, 18 Japanese fishing boats in point about 27 kilometers south of the island for a memorial service at sea.

The Soviet twin-propeller ship, which reportedly had buzzed over the crash site Tuesday, mercifully, on Wednesday, and the service was completed on the rolling Japan Sea.

Despite anger that their relatives were killed in a Soviet missile attack, several on board the ferry said they hoped the Soviet Union would not lead to dangerous negotiations with the Soviet Union.

US compared to Nazis in launching anti-Russian war

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union, stung into admitting American accusations it shot down a South Korean airliner, has launched a vehement anti-American campaign to defend Moscow's desired image as a Third World champion.

Three attacks on US policy in the state-run media Wednesday compared President Ronald Reagan and his country to Adolf Hitler and the Nazis. The Tuesday night government statement admitting Soviet jets shot down the plane called Reagan an ignoramus.

One newspaper, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette), accused the Americans of mounting an anti-Soviet campaign over the incident by recipe of (Nazi propaganda chief Josef) Goebbels. Tell lies, tell lies — something will stick.

The weekly also identified for the first time the pilot who first tracked the Korean plane, but refrained from identifying the pilot who pursued the airliner before it was shot down. The first pilot was named as anti-aircraft defence Maj. Vasily K. Kizmin.

The communist daily Pravda attacked at length Washington's policy toward developing nations, saying hangers-on fighting for US ideals betrayed like occupying Nazis in World War II.

Adjacent to three more articles about Soviet-American animosity, Pravda ran a cartoon depicting Reagan as a blind cowboy swallowing banners labeled: crusade against Communism, embargo against the USSR and Soviet threat.

The first banner was hung with the initials CIA. One of Reagan's arms was labeled with the initials CIA.

In the article on the Third World, it accused Washington of strengthening its ties with the help of bayonets and prosthetic limbs.

In the name of American democracy, the help of the permanent stock of weapons sometimes in the past Hitlerite and other countries did — hangers-on would like national liberation movements and the support of the people charged.

Soviet media lambasts the United States. But Western observers in Moscow said the Soviet Union's policy toward developing nations and its ensuing criticism of Washington World policy was clearly intended to damage to Moscow's image by reminding Americans and domestic publics of American support toward Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Lebanon.

Western analysts in Moscow also said the strong anti-American campaign — on the Korean airline tragedy — was a Kremlinian firmly blamed on Washington. The plane was on a spy mission aimed at ensuring domestic backing for the stand.

Fighting enters critical stage

Reagan criticized for isolating Congress from Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — US, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti diplomats were engaged in intense efforts in Syria to arrange a ceasefire in Lebanon and call a Muslim-Christian national reconciliation conference.

US special Middle East envoy Robert C. McFarlane flew to Damascus Wednesday and met with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam and Prince Bandar Bin Sulaim, Saudi Arabia's ambassador-designate to Washington who has been overseeing the mediation effort.

Government sources here confirmed that Saudi Arabia had asked the United States and other parties involved to refrain from any military escalation for 48 hours, ending Thursday, to give the Saudi mediation effort a last chance.

The sources, which declined to be named, said King Fahd's government made the request shortly after President Reagan empowered the Beirut-based Marines to call air strikes and naval artillery support from US warships missed off the Lebanese coast on Tuesday.

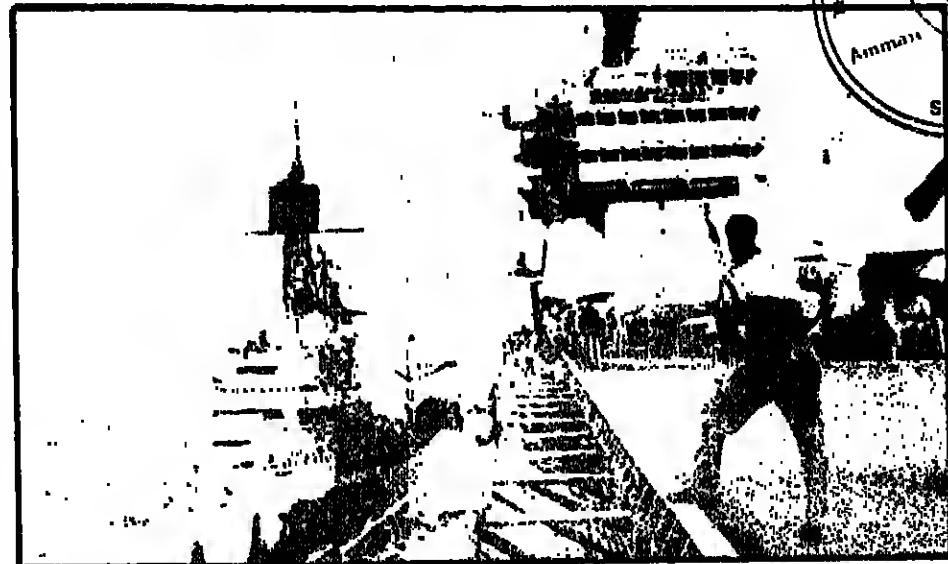
Some Western military analysts here believe loss of the key position at Souk El-Gharb could leave the Marines in jeopardy. They say the army is holding but stretched thin.

British Foreign Office Minister of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Luce told a news conference in Beirut Wednesday his government supported the Reagan decision.

"We support the American government and the Italian and the French, and if that means using the air force to support that, then we shall do so," Luce said.

In Rome it was confirmed that "Italy is to dispatch soon a formation of jet fighters to Cyprus with the aim of providing protection to its contingent in strife-ridden Lebanon," an official source said Wednesday.

Christian East Beirut staged a daylong general strike that closed shops, banks, cafes and other



THE USS Mahan, a guided missile destroyer, pulls alongside the aircraft carrier, USS Eisenhower Tuesday to take on fuel. The United States now has 12 warships with aircraft off the coast of Lebanon to support the Marines (AP photo)

businesses to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of Bashir Gemayel who was succeeded by his elder brother Amin Gemayel, the current president.

Senator Edward Kennedy, a Democrat from Massachusetts, Tuesday lashed out at President Reagan, accusing him of a "cavalier disregard of the law in connection with his actions on Lebanon."

Kennedy, a member of the Armed Services Committee, reminded Reagan that when he took the oath of office in January 1981, he swore to uphold the constitution and the laws of the United States.

"Yet each day that the current worsening crisis in Lebanon goes on, the president continues to defy Congress and violate one of the nation's fundamental laws — the War Power Act," Kennedy said in a by-lined article appearing in The Boston Globe.

Reports on Arafat's ouster from Fateh denied by officials

By Letta G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A copy of a memorandum submitted last month by the 18-member Palestinian Conciliation Commission to both the Fateh Central Council and Palestinian dissidents, was leaked to a local journalist and its contents distorted. The Star has learned.

Chairman of the commission Mr. Ibrahim Bakr told The Star on Wednesday that news reports originating from Amman and published outside said that the memorandum asked PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to step down as Fateh leader and give way to a new caretaker leadership which would hold elections for a new leader.

"We did not serve notice to Chairman Arafat and there was no mention of a caretaker leadership in memorandum," Mr. Bakr said. "This is a distortion of the contents of the memorandum."

Mr. Bakr was commenting on the recent report by the Cyprus-based Middle East Times weekly newspaper in its 5 September issue. A Jordanian correspondent for the paper wrote that "the Palestine Liberation Organization's 18-member conciliation commission has served notice on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to give way to a new caretaker leadership."

Deposed Hailoul Mayor Mohammed Milh, who is a member of the commission which was formed by the PLO's Central Council to re-establish unity inside Fateh, expressed his

confidence in the commission in its attempt to reunite Fateh. "We hope the other party will take the same positive position as Abu Ammar had in this matter," he said.

"There will be no caretaker leadership, but a temporary transitional committee, whose purpose is to prepare for the regular meeting of the Fateh General Congress," Mr. Milh said.

A Palestinian official in Amman, who requested that his name be withheld, denied that the memorandum was "a slap in the face" of Chairman Arafat. This, he said, was proven by the fact that Chairman Arafat and the Central Committee of Fateh had agreed to the contents of the memorandum.

Meanwhile, Fateh Central Committee member Yasser Amir told Kuna Tuesday that the reconciliation team which is visiting Damascus had received a "positive" opposition reply to proposals from the Fateh leadership pertaining to the four-month-old dispute.

He said the proposals dealt with the provisional council, which the opposition has demanded to take over Fateh's financial, organizational and military affairs pending the convening of an emergency General Congress of the movement to discuss the opposition's demands.

Amr said the provisional council would not take the Central Committee's place, but that Central Committee members would not interfere with its proceedings and decisions, which would apply equally to both sides of the current dispute.

INSIDE



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'Isolationist forces caused massacres'

AMMAN (Star) — The first anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres falls next Saturday, 17 September. On this occasion, The Star spoke with Brigadier Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahya, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee in Jordan.

The massacres at Sabra and Shatila were yet another chapter of the Palestinian question said Brigadier Al-Yahya. He blamed the massacres on the isolationist forces in Lebanon, whom he described as the "vehicle and the guide" of the Israeli invasion forces. He said that there was no doubt that they had fanned the flames of sectarian sedition in the country, collaborating with the Israeli enemy in all its plans, and allowing Lebanon to fall into its present state of partition and destruction.

He added that when talking about the massacres, it is imperative to state that they and the other events would never have taken place, had it not been for the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, and the cover it provided for the isolationist forces.

"Israel intends to remain in Lebanon, and desires to maintain a confused, unsettled state in the area. It aims to perpetuate the internal conflicts, in order to retain its control, to acquire more land, to secure the occupation of Palestine, and to annex the remaining of Palestinian lands," he said.

The PLO, he said, is watching the current developments in Lebanon closely. It is disturbed by the American threats to that country and will not stand idle in the event of foreign military involvement in the situation there.

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والجان أخرى في الإنجليزي

Australia wants a role in Mideast

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Australia is looking toward a larger role to play in the problems of the Middle East in the coming future, says Prof. Kamel Abu Jaber, secretary general of the Jordanian Affairs Council, who returned last week from a short visit to Australia.

Prof. Abu Jaber and Prof. Al-Bakhti of the History Department of the University of Jordan, were invited to attend the 50th anniversary of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, held in Canberra on 27-31 August. It was the first time Jordanian representatives presented a paper at the conference. The paper, presented by Prof. Al-Bakhti, was on the role of the peace keeping forces in the Middle East. And the other paper of Prof. Abu Jaber entitled "A Geopolitical View of the Middle East — A Jordanian View", discussing the economic and political status of Jordan both on the external as well as the internal levels. "The first meeting was attended by the Prime Minister and at least half of his cabinet members," said Prof. Abu Jaber.

The other one was the Secretary General of the Australian Middle East Studies Association, held at the University of Melbourne on 1-5 September. This was exclusively academic and attended by representatives from Australian and New Zealand universities. They discussed the contemporary problems in the Middle East, especially Lebanon and the possibilities of peace between the Arabs and the Israelis.

During their visit, Prof. Abu Jaber and Al-Bakhti were invited by the Senate House of Representatives Committee for Foreign Affairs and Defense, where they had discussions for an hour and a half on the Middle East problem.

AMMAN — More than 500 local earthquakes occurred in the Gulf of Aqaba area in the first four months of 1983, according to Prof. Zuhair El Isa from the Department of Geology in Jordan University.

Prof. El Isa said that the Gulf of Aqaba region has experienced shocks and earthquakes from early recorded history as it is evident from old Arab documents, which "contained information on a minimum of three large shocks felt in the area."

Prof. El Isa, who attended the 18th General Assembly of the International Union of Geologists and Geophysicists (IUGG) held in Hamburg early September, said that previous studies of seismicity of Red Sea-Jordan Transform indicate shocks of relatively lower intensity in the Aqaba region and Wadi Araba. "On the other hand the Saudi town of Haql reported to have suffered five large shocks within the last 40 years," he said.

Most of the seismic activity — including the strong shocks — was restricted to the area between 29° 07' and 29° 25' latitudes and 34° 35' longitudes, where the northwest-southeast regional dyke crosses the area and is horizontally displaced by northeast strike slip faults, Prof. El Isa said. The first motion directions of four large shocks including the strongest one were both recorded by Jordan University Seismological Station (UNS) and Helwan Observation Stations (HLW) and are in agreement with a strike slip mechanism at a northeast trending fault in this area.

Geological and geophysical observations indicate that subsurface magmatic activity has affected the stressed crustal rocks," Prof. El Isa said. "This has triggered earthquake activity. During this period 60 coda magnitudes were reported by the UNS station and the HLW stations reported another 44 shocks."

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Sharabi said the largest proportion of the loans was given for irrigated land development projects. Other projects which benefited from the loans were dry land development, animal husbandry and poultry projects.

Mr. Sharabi said part of the loans were used to purchase agricultural machinery and for the construction of farm buildings. He said that over the past 20 years ACC investment activities have been limited to loan applications by farmers adding that the corporation could not indulge in large investments because of lack of funds.

On the future plans of the ACC, Mr. Sharabi said the corporation intended to strengthen its research and production division on projects in fisheries. The corporation is also considering taking part in the marketing and processing of agricultural produce.

Jordan, South Korea call for peace



His Majesty King Hussein and President Chun Doo Hwan

with the unification of Korea by peaceful means. President Chun Doo Hwan also re-affirmed his government's support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and called on Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

Replying, His Majesty King Hussein expressed Jordan's continued support for a peaceful reunification of the

Koreas through dialogue between the South and the North. The King took the opportunity to express sincere condolences and sympathies to the government and people of South Korea on the death of 269 people aboard a South Korean airliner shot down by the Soviets last week.

IN BRIEF

• The Cabinet has approved the list of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab Radio Federation conference to convene in New Zealand from 1-15 October 1983. The Director General of Radio Jordan Mr. Nasouh Al Majall will head the delegation.

• An eight-man delegation represented Jordan at the 80th session of the Arab League Council which met in Tunis on 12 September. The delegation is under the chairmanship of Mr. Nabih Al Kayid. Items to be discussed at the meeting include the situation in the occupied territories, Jewish settlements, land confiscation, recommendations made by the countries hosting refugees and Israeli attempts to move diplomatic missions to Jerusalem. Meanwhile, a three-man delegation to the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly has been named. It is under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister Mr. Marwan Al Qasbi.

• Jordanian schools will celebrate this year's "teeth and gums" day occasion by organising seminars and lectures with film shows on teeth protection. Several local and foreign corporations will have their own lecturers speak on this occasion which falls on 15 and 16 September.

• A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Dr. Mahmoud Al-Samra as dean of the College of Arts in addition to his post as vice president of Scientific Research and Higher Studies. Dr. Samra assumed duty on 11 September.

• The Islamic Studies and Research Society will hold a conference on the 21 October at the Jordan University to discuss subjects on the method of scientific research adopted by Muslim scientists.

Aqaba keeps on quaking

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Deputy Director General of the Agricultural Credit Corporation Mr. Bithan Sharabi said Monday that loans given by the corporation between January and August (this year amounted to JD 4 million).

The Corporation is one of the main government agencies entrusted with the development of agriculture and the aim of increasing production.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Sharabi said the largest proportion of the loans was given for irrigated land development projects. Other projects which benefited from the loans were dry land development, animal husbandry and poultry projects.

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Flag day

The Cerebral Palsy Society will hold a Flag Day on October 6 to raise funds for the society and to make people more aware of the problems of cerebral palsy.

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Schoolbags in hand, they're ready for the new year

83,000 children enter school in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — More than 800,000 students in Jordan started school on Saturday, according to Education Ministry estimates. Eighty-three thousand children entered school for the first time in the first class of the elementary level. According to the ministry the number of schools in the kingdom this year has reached 2616, of which 460 are secondary schools, 1017 are primary schools and 1139 are elementary schools.

Lime bricks replace granites in building construction

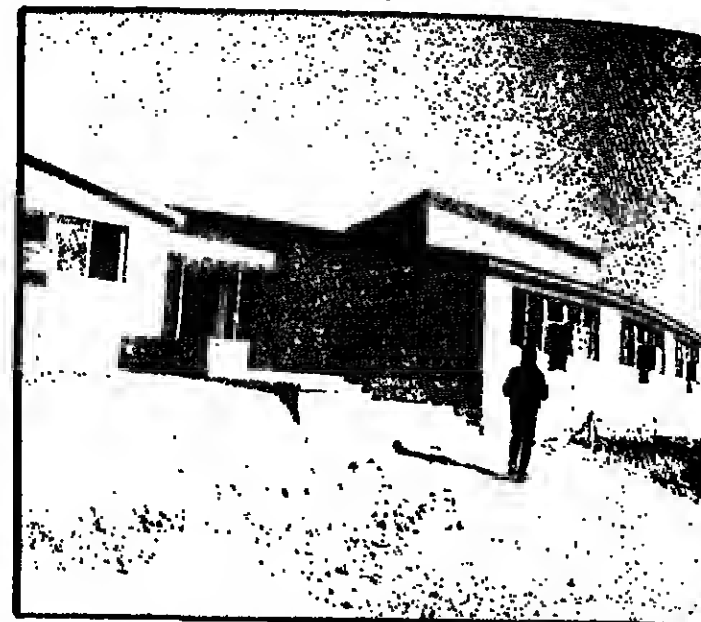
By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Co., the only one of its kind in the country, has set its pace for the manufacture of calcium silicate bricks, an excellent substitute for hard granites, for construction of buildings. Prime Minister Mr. Mudar Badran has in a communiqué recently, urged all government departments to make use of the local facility so as to boost the morale of the home company.

Mr. Ma'amoun Talhooni, marketing and sales manager of the company in a recent interview, told The Star that "the communiqué was issued to give support to the Jordanian company thereby enabling it to contribute something towards the national economy." Our rates are moderate. We try to convince our customers of the best quality of the products, he said.

About the companies that deal with them, Mr. Talhooni said that "various companies and government departments such as the Housing Corp., Hassa phosphate project, Aqaba Railways and Sports palace have set up relationships with us".

Commenting on the production Mr. Talhooni said that "we tried our best to attain the target figures. Our



Modern offices where lime bricks were used in construction

yearly production is estimated in the quick lime section to be 32,000 tons, lime section 24,000 tons and silicate brick section 75,000. We hope to increase this figure. Until now all phases are going well and we are satisfied by it," he added.

About the process and the countries that are engaged in such industry, Mr. Talhooni explained that "the process of

producing calcium silicate bricks entered in the stage of large scale production. Calcium silicate bricks are now manufactured and used in most of the developed and developing countries. It has been in use in the Arab countries for many years. Recently, Kuwait also urged all its inhabitants to use local lime and silicate bricks instead of cement bricks in building construction, he added.

Conference to discuss concrete technology

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A conference on concrete technology for developing countries will be held 16 October at the Yarmouk Liaison Office in Amman in order to provide a chance to discuss the direct problems Jordan is facing in such an industry as well as to modernize the methods and designs of concrete construction.

The four-day conference, which is the first of its kind to be held in Jordan, is sponsored by the Yarmouk University. Eight guest speakers have been invited from Europe, America and the Middle Eastern countries. Also expected to attend the conference are speakers from the two Jordanian universities, the Royal Scientific Society, (RSS) the Ministry of Public Works as well as representatives from the private sector, engineering associations and contractors.

"Concrete is used as the main building material in Jordan as well as in the Middle East. In general," Prof. Mohamed Shiyab, president of the conference Organizing Committee said in an interview with The Star, "yet, there are problems which Jordan is facing in

concrete technology that we want to discuss with experts both inside and outside Jordan." Prof. Shiyab added that among the 30 papers to be presented some will deal with areas quite new to Jordan.

Among the discussions, which are to cover the various aspects of concrete technology, will be the type of concrete mixtures most suitable to be used for hot weather. Prof. Shiyab said that this is a new area of research because it is the European-imported technology — of cold weather concreting — which is more known and used.

Precast and prestressed concrete types are also new to the country. Prestressed concrete is a very essential element to prevent the cracking of

heavy loaded concrete beams. Precast concrete, in which Jordan has recently taken interest, has created problems that need further discussion.

Alkali reaction is another problem taken into consideration. "There are ways by which this chemical reaction could be prevented, and that is by knowing the right cement mixture," Prof. Shiyab said.

Formwork will also be dealt with for the reason that it is an area in which constructing builders pick up experience without any of the knowledge provided by textbooks and modern design methods.

Dr. Shiyab said that the conference Organizing Committee includes five members who are Prof. Asaad Yakihi-Belly, Prof. Ruyi El-Sharif of the RSS, Prof. Mousa Ibrahim, Prof. Mohamed Smadi and Prof. Samir Yugman.

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Activity continues

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

DESPITE THE fact that the last working day of the week witnessed a drop in prices the general trend of share prices was going up this week. This suggests that the market will continue to witness rises in prices though share prices of exchange companies may experience a decrease despite the large volume of handling and demand for this stock.

About one and a half million shares were handled during the week at a market value JD four and a half million, divided among 2500 contracts; an increase of 49.9 per cent compared with last week.

The daily handling reached JD 888,000 with a deviation of 34.3 per cent or 6.9 per cent of total market. This is an indication of a certain instability that results occasionally from large deals within the exchange companies sector.

Banks

The banks sector occupied 71.8 per cent of the total market, an increase of 5.1 points compared with last week. Five out of seventeen banks had 86.1 per cent of sector of 70.5 per cent of total market. The Jordan National Bank had 27 per cent of sector or 22.1 per cent of total/Jordan-Gulf Bank had 17.7/14.5 per cent/Jordan Financial Securities had 14.7/12 per cent/The Bank of Jordan had 13.3/10.9 per cent/ and Ceiro-Amman Bank had 13.4/11 per cent.

Industry

Industrials held 13.1 per cent of total market; a decrease of 3.4 points compared with last week. Five out of thirty companies in this sector held 40.92 per cent of sector or 5.4 per cent of total. Jordanian Industrial Investments company had 13.4 per cent of sector or 1.8 per cent of total/Jordan Petroleum Refinery 9.4/1.2 per cent/Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries 6.1/0.8 per cent/The National Industries 6/0.8 per cent/ and Intermediate Petro-Chemicals had 6/0.8 per cent.

Services

This services sector held 3.4 per cent of total market; a decrease of 1.3 points compared with last week. In this sector two out of ten companies had 46 per cent of sector or 1.5 per cent of total. The Jordan Electricity Company had 27.6/0.9 per cent / and The National General Investments had 18.4 per cent of sector or 0.6 per cent of total.

Insurance

The insurance sector occupied 1.7 per cent of total handling, a decrease of 0.4 points compared with last week. In this sector two out of eleven companies held 44.1 per cent of sector or 0.7 per cent of total. Petra Insurance had 23.9/0.4 per cent/ and Jordan-French Insurance had 20.2/0.3 per cent.

Altogether the shares of 68 companies were handled during the week and of these 26 companies showed an increase in their share prices. These included Yarmouk Insurance closing at JD 1.800 up from JD 1.580/ Rafia Plastic Bags Manufacturing Company closing at JD 0.910 up from JD 0.800/ Jordan Industrial Investments closing at JD 1.510 up from JD 1.370/ National Industries closing at JD 1.170 up from 1.070/ Petra Bank closing at JD 9.700 up from JD 8.900.

The share price of 35 companies decreased including: National Shipping Lines closing at JD 1.670 down from JD 1.760/ RIFCO closing at JD 37.000 down from JD 39.000/ Arab Aluminum Industries closing at JD 0.610 down from JD 0.640/ Jordan Tanning closing at JD 1.860 down from JD 1.950/ Chemical Industries closing at JD 1.620 down from JD 1.670.

Seven companies showed no change in share price.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 1,400,000 shares were handled at a market value of over JD 980,000, thus pointing to an extraordinary activity sweeping the market.

The weekly record

- A. Stock showing a price increase
- B. Stock showing a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

Volume, destination of private Arab investment causes some concern

By Robert Poutlot
Star Economy Analyst

'IT IS unacceptable that one basic and essential element of economic activity — the private sector and individual initiative — should be absent from the campaign for Arab economic integration.'

That statement was made in November 1974, during an address made by Abdul Rehman Al-Aliqi, who was then Kuwait's finance minister, at a cultural seminar of the Arab League.

Although intra-Arab investment has become a popular subject since the first oil shock, it hardly led anywhere. Still today, only three countries pocket a disproportionately large amount of Arab investments: Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco. Sudan, Egypt and North Yemen are trailing way behind while Lebanon, a traditional oasis for private Arab capital, has just been rubbed off the map. As for the Gulf area, aside from the oil, gas and petrochemical industries, the high cost of living has served as a powerful repellent.

On the other hand, only a few Arab countries have invested in the Middle East and North Africa. First Lebanon, where panic money fled the 10-year-old civil strife; followed by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

A sterling figure released last year by the Arab League Economic Directorate together with the Greater Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture revealed that Arab investors had injected \$405 billion outside the area. Governments, especially those of the Gulf handling their surplus funds abroad, were responsible for \$350 billion while private investors alone spun off \$55 billion.

In short, the magnet of Europe, North America and the Far East proves to be so attractive — because more liquid and secure but not necessarily more profitable — that Arabs have forgotten about Middle East opportunities.

The same pattern exists in trade. Arabs hardly trade more than 8 per cent of all exported and imported goods among themselves. The balance is carried out with the industrial world, either socialist or capitalist.

Arab response

As Hikmat Sharif Nashashibi, chief executive of the London-based Al-Mal financial group, says, "The concept of a regional Arab capital market is in essence an economic 'super-structure' providing liquidity for more fundamental trade and economic relationships." And unless intra-Arab trade grows significantly, Mr. Nashashibi suggests, the whole idea of integrating Arab capital markets will remain utopian.

A thorough study of the volume and trend of investments in the Arab world is being carried out now by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development together with the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAIGC) and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

The IAIGC, based in Kuwait, is jointly owned by 18 Arab states and Palestinian interests. It offers advice and information to Arab investors planning foreign investments in the Middle East. Backed by a staff of 20 professionals, it has published very extensive directories on a dozen countries covering investment and tax laws and lists of all private companies. On the other hand, it serves to guarantee private investments against non-commercial risks such as seizure or nationalizations.

With a paid-up capital of nearly \$100 million, IAIGC imposes a \$20 million limit on each project it insures.

Another key promoter of private investments since 1974 has been The Arab Investment Company (TAIC). Its resources are funded by 15 governments, which makes it really a publicly-owned group. However, the company has invested more than \$250 million over the last eight years, either through loans or equity participation. With the exception of Sudan, where TAIC is a major shareholder in the Kanana Sugar Company, most of its equity financing went to Morocco (\$17.5 million), Jordan (\$13.7 million), Bahrain (\$7.2 million), Egypt (\$6.3 million) and Mauritania (\$4.3 million).

And the performance, despite the nightmarish Kenana Sugar Project, has been quite impressive on the profit side. Since 1976, TAIC has accumulated net earnings of nearly \$80 million, which proves that investing in the Arab world can be very attractive.

That's what hundreds of Arab businessmen and investors will learn about at the end of next month in Casablanca, where they will meet for the second time to talk about investment opportunities in the Middle East. Last year, the Taif conference drew 600 participants to meet with half a

dozen ministers of finance and representatives of chambers of commerce. With a string of new state-owned investment corporations to be set up, such as the multibillion-dollar Gulf venture sponsored by the Gulf Co-operation Council, the atmosphere will be ripe to hammer out new investment channels.

Significantly, the gathering will take place in the Maghreb area, where plans of a common market, along the lines of the GCC, are being discussed. Furthermore, Algeria is now opening up with its own kind of "infitah" policy towards foreign investments. By the end of this century, the Maghreb area will represent a market of \$100 million consumers.

Another approach

Yet, those businessmen should look also at a different approach in private investments; that is non-Arab capital. The Middle East and North Africa have been among the worst performers in the world in drawing private capital from the industrial world. A survey conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development shows that the Arab world may have attracted about \$3 billion, or an appalling 2 per cent of the outstanding stock of private investments made by 17 industrial countries up till the end of 1981. And the record is blurred by the fact that half of it had been made in Libya alone.

An avenue to explore urgently is the channel of joint ventures between Arab and non-Arab investors. Although many countries from the Gulf through Libya and Algeria insist on local majority control of nationally-owned companies, there was little incentive in many areas for foreigners to join in. Now, the Arab Fund is also looking in that direction.

For instance, the eight Opec/Muslim funds, which set up a fairly efficient co-ordination secretariat in Kuwait in 1978, have all streamlined their procurement guidelines on the same pattern to award contracts. And one such guideline includes Arab companies which are allowed to show an excess margin of up to 10 or 15 per cent in their biddings for goods or services.

Such a preference clause has hardly been applied so far simply because most bidders have come from outside the Arab world. As one official of those funds told me, "You know, that is where the technology comes from. We can't do much about it."

An alternative formula would be to change that preference clause to allow contracts strictly to firms controlled by Third World or Arab nationals. The outcome would be obvious: Western bidders would then have to create joint ventures with Arab nationals, share on the management, the technology and the profits.

After all, Opec/Muslim aid funds have disbursed a whopping \$36 billion to the Arab world since 1972.

Private Investments in the Third World (Figures for end-1981)

| Country | World share | Cumulative total |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| USA | 48% | \$63.1 billion |
| UK | 11% | \$14.7 billion |
| W. Germany | 9% | \$11.6 billion |
| Japan | 8% | \$11.0 billion |
| France | 7% | \$8.6 billion |
| Netherlands | 4% | \$5.1 billion |
| Canada | 3% | \$4.7 billion |
| Italy | 3% | \$3.6 billion |
| Switzerland | 2% | \$3.1 billion |
| Belgium | 2% | \$2.0 billion |
| Total — Industrial world: | | \$137.2 billion |

... and those who receive

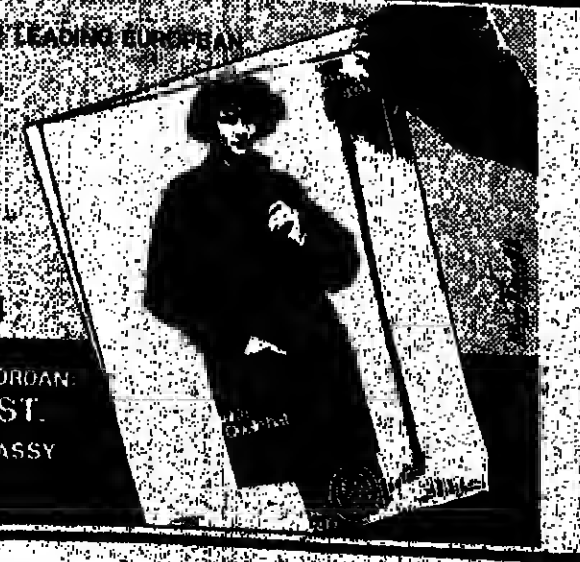
| Region | Cumulative total |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Latin America | \$71.8 billion |
| Asia | \$38.4 billion |
| Africa | \$15.5 billion |
| Europe | \$11.5 billion |
| Total (of which Arab world-estimate): | \$137.2 billion |
| | \$3 billion |

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economy

Jordanian Treasury was main victim of drop in stock prices, says a top economist

By Mamdouh Al Ghnly
Special to the Star

AMMAN — A prominent Jordanian economist has said that the Jordanian Treasury was the main victim of the drop in stock prices in the Amman Financial Market during the first half of 1983.

Speaking at the Businessmen's Club meeting last week Mr Fahed Al-Fanek said the Treasury suffered because its commission decreased from one per cent to 0.65 per cent while the brokers kept collecting the same 6.5 per thousand commission to encourage handling upon recommendations from the financial market in the Central Bank.

"The success of this measure is doubtful since the brokers and the market will be the only beneficiaries from this measure," Mr Fanek said. "Also the government's share, which is one third per cent had no effect on handling." He said the "amman" measure was intended to encourage demand and reduce supply.

Mr Fanek attributed the drop in share prices to the incredible rise in certain shares prices especially those of banks and exchange companies during 1982. As a result it was impossible to allow these companies to expand due to the fact that it is unreasonable to offer shares at four times their face value.

"The escalating trend which continued for a long time could not continue forever in any world market," he said. "On the other hand, investment in stocks in Jordan has decreased by 4 per cent per annum or even less compared to other markets."

The share price became equal in average to 17 times the value of annual dividend of the company after deducting income tax and feeding the obligatory and arbitrary reserves. This is a high percentage indicating the rise in share value relative to the actual ability of the company to achieve profit, Mr Fanek said.

He explained that the drop in share values is not a negative indicator but shows how economic elements are capable of effecting the adjustment.

required by the welfare of the Jordanian economy. "The rise in prices which reached a zenith in February was harmful to the economy and made it difficult for companies to expand."

"If there was need for intervention in the market, it should have been in the direction of reducing prices a little and easing handling," Mr Fanek said. Increasing handling in the market is not an economic target in itself. The target is to create a market with reasonable volume of supply and demand at reasonable prices. The share prices of banks and financial companies are still high and has no economical justification in the light of dividend distribution and investment revenues on both the short and long term, he said.

The government's intervention was not successful because it represented a sacrifice on the part of the Treasury to achieve an unnecessary end. "It is not in the interest of the national economy to have prices increase over 7 per cent in order to prevent any imbalance among the various channels of investment," Mr Fanek added.

The Treasury benefited a great deal by collecting one third per cent commission from both the purchaser and seller, but with the freezing of this commission and with the exemption from income tax, the Treasury is losing both ways without achieving a useful economic or social target, he said.

Mr Fanek criticised government funds saying: "Those funds have to be managed on sound economic bases, and should have the right to invest like any other ordinary investor."

On the record figure of prices, Mr Fanek said this showed a decrease of 58 per cent between February and June 1983 and this implies a collapse and a drop in prices equaling more than one half. The record figure for bank shares showed a decrease of 60 per cent between February and May, but this never took place.

He accepted with reservation, the record figure calculated by the management of the Amman Financial Market reaching 19 per cent during the first half of the year, saying it is close to moderate but closer to being realistic due to the fact that the sample included companies with very weak handling.

CARACAS, Venezuela (Opecna) — A five-day Conference on ways of solving Latin America's foreign debt crisis was held here recently.

According to preliminary estimates available, the total external debt of Latin and Caribbean countries amounted to \$283 billion as of the last quarter of 1982.

The specialized conference, sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS), would attempt to reach agreement on "general principles and minimum platforms that would in themselves provide the needed assistance that countries of the region are seeking". Venezuelan President, Luis Herrera Campins told reporters "a debtors' club would not emerge from the meeting". "The aim was to achieve better knowledge of problems and a level of solidarity," he added.

A document prepared for the conference, setting out the background to the extraordinary and critical foreign debt, says renegotiation, refinancing and changes in the terms and conditions of the debt are the main subjects which would help find a way out of the crisis.

US studies marketing challenge

ATLANTA, Georgia (Star) — The problems of formulating a new international strategy for marketing to deal with the changing global environment, where the United States is no longer a dominating world trader, is the subject of a new seminar programme to be presented from 18 October to 6 December in the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

The course is jointly sponsored by The Southern Centre for International Studies and the Georgia Tech College of Management.

Speakers at the seminars will include representatives from Citibank International, Co., IBM Corp., Gold Kist, Inc. and others.

Topics will concentrate on subjects entering the European markets, exploiting new markets, adapting to foreign markets, developing new marketing strategies. Other will focus on prospects of improving trade with the Third World and Eastern blocs.

Auto parts show attracts attention

LONDON (Star) — The 1984 Autopartex (International Automotive Parts and Accessories Trade Show) will be held between 4-6 March in Berlin Exhibition Hall in London.

Over two thirds of the available stand space in Autopartex '84 has been booked, with overseas representation — both governmental and private — at a record level.

The latest block reservation for a national display has come from the French government, who has booked some 150 square metres of space to make their Autopartex debut. They will have as their neighbours companies from Australia, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States.

with the firm prospect of yet more countries participating.

Major British exhibitors include Dunlop (Tyres Division), which will be a new range of car care products, Castrol, NGK and Motul, while companies such as Conium Oil, Wolfraze, Holidine and Epi-puter Systems are making a welcome return to Autopartex after a lapse of two years.

The international publicity programme involving advertising, public relations and small, has now commenced and the organisers confidently expect that visitors to Autopartex will be an all time record.

Israeli attorney speaks at conference on Palestine

By Carrie Nelle Thompson
Star Geneva correspondent

GENEVA — What appeared to many to be the largest, most sustained ovation accorded a speaker at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine (ICQP) came the 8th day of the session. The participant given this recognition was Felicia Langer, vice-president of the League of Human and Civil Rights in Israel.

Ms. Langer pointed out that the conference was "convening 16 years after Israel invaded and occupied Arab lands, and a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which claimed thousands of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese lives, a tremendous destruction of Lebanon, and an armed occupation of another Arab state."

She gave example after example of eyewitness persecution and usurpation of the rights of Palestinians in the occupied territories and focused on 4 major areas of infringement: Deportations, maltreatment and torture of detainees, collective punishment, and Palestinian prisoners. Ms. Langer said that deportation is strictly and absolutely forbidden by the 4th Geneva convention and the universal declaration. She stated that Israel has maintained an open policy of deportation which was clearly aimed at depriving the Palestinian population of intelligent and active leadership.

According to Ms. Langer, maltreatment and torture are a "common practice" by Israeli investigators. She has personally seen much evidence, and this past spring she was able to have one victim, a Palestinian teacher, released when she proved to a military judge that this man, who refused to confess to causing a "poisoning hysteria," had been tortured.

Of Israeli prisons for Palestinians, she said they were overcrowded, dark — "often without fresh air." The greatest shame is the Ansar concentration camp in south Lebanon, in which thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese prisoners are held in sub-human conditions, who do not enjoy any rights.



Felicia Langer

recognized status, and are called 'the brought in' — people without names and identity."

At press conference former Knesset member Mr. Uri Avnery stressed that the only way peace would ever come to either Israel or the Palestinians was for each to recognize the other and for each to guarantee the other the right to exist peacefully.

Envoy to resume duty

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait has agreed to send back its ambassador to the United States who was recalled when Kuwait was angered by the nomination of Mr. Brandon Grove as the US ambassador to Kuwait early last month.

Kuwait rejected the nomination on the grounds that Mr. Grove served as consul-general in Jerusalem.

Observers see the decision to return the ambassador as the easing of the strains which followed the rejection.

Egyptian nuclear project faces financial problems

By Liz Thurgood

LONDON (ONS) — Egypt's planned debut into the world of nuclear energy has gone off with less of a bang than a damp squib.

Certainly, there is no shortage of foreign companies competing for a contract to build the first of the 10 or so nuclear power plants that President Mubarak's government plan to build by the year 2000. But all — in France, the United States and West Germany — are having trouble raising the financing that must accompany any bid to win the contract.

Egypt's first nuclear power plant is planned for El-Daba's outside Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast. Total costs are put at more than \$2.5 billion, depending on infrastructure and training programmes for Egyptian staff. The Nile and Aswan High Dam provide most of Egypt's present energy requirements.

The problems facing Mubarak's nuclear energy programme were highlighted earlier this week by a government notice in the local press. The deadline for companies to present their bids had been extended by two months from 26 September to 26 November.

Local officials blame the extension on the bidders, offering no further explanation. The four companies known to be interested are a French consortium of Framatome and Alstom-Atlantique, West Germany's Kraftwerk Union, and Westinghouse and Combustion Engineering, both American.

But, more pertinent, observers believe, is Egypt's high foreign debt — now put at some \$20 billion — and the apparent, but understandable, reluctance of Western government export credit agencies to get involved. Egypt is expected to earn \$2.3 billion in oil revenues during fiscal 1983/4, but has a planned budget deficit of \$6 billion.

Western reluctance flared embarrassingly into the open exactly one month ago when the US Export-Import Bank turned down a credit request of \$850 million by the two American companies for the Egyptian plant.

The refusal came as a surprise because not only do American nuclear power plant builders badly need new work, but Egypt is the biggest beneficiary of American aid in the world — and therefore not widely acknowledged to be a high risk country. Westinghouse has since persuaded Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, its Japanese licensee, to join a consortium in the apparent belief that the necessary financing will be easier to raise through the Tokyo government.

Westinghouse initially received a letter of intent from the Egyptian government to build the nuclear reactor in 1976, but the letter was cancelled after the two countries failed to reach a bilateral agreement on nuclear non-proliferation issues. The project was revived only last year after the signing of a non-proliferation agreement.

Eximbank's refusal is believed to have come after inquiries with credit agencies and banks in seven countries, asking each government what terms it intended to offer Cairo. "We were looking for reasonable reassurances of repayment," said the bank later. The two US companies also could not provide assurances. The bank has since denied that its refusal meant Egypt was "a bad risk".

The request for an extension is believed to have come mainly from the French consortium which is trying to get credits from the financially strapped Mitterrand government. The West German company is also reported to be seeking \$1.2 billion in guarantees from Hermes, the government credit insurance agency.

The plant, when and if it gets built, will be made up of two units, each with an output of between 900 and 1,000 megawatts.

middle east



GENEVA — The Chairman of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization Mr. Fawuk Kaddoum (right) who led the PLO delegation to the just ended International Conference on the Question of Palestine discussing a point with an aide during the conference. A resolution passed at the end of the 10-day conference called for an independent Palestinian state. (Keystone)



Protesters in Karachi: They face flogging sentences if arrested

Pakistani doctors protest at flogging sentences

By T.R. Lanser

KARACHI (ONS) — Doctors in Pakistan are campaigning strenuously against flogging sentences imposed by summary military courts on political detainees. The lashings can cause heart and kidney failure, reactivate tuberculosis, and induce 'severe, lasting psychological trauma,' according to a petition circulating among the medical profession.

The doctors are appealing to the United Nations, international humanitarian organisations and Pakistanis living abroad to put pressure on the government here to end such punishment.

On a single day last week, the local press recorded 10 flogging sentences among 24 cases decided by military courts. All those convicted were detained while taking part in banned anti-government demonstrations.

In the southern Sindh province alone, the official tally of arrests has topped 2,000 since the anti-Zia campaign began on 12 August. Even if less than a third of those arrested are flogged — and unofficial figures for arrests are far higher — people suffering the penalty will already number 500 or more.

Ten or 15 lashes is the usual number ordered by the martial law tribunals. Prisoners are shackled face down on a sloping grid. A four-foot-long cane is used to beat them.

The rules are slightly different for women. While they do not escape flogging, they are permitted to remain seated while being beaten. Crit-

ics decry the un-Islamic manner in which the punishment is inflicted. According to Islamic practice, a copy of the Koran, a thick book even in small type, must be held under the arm used to whip the victim. This limits the arc of the flogger's strokes, ensuring that no lasting harm is suffered.

President Zia is steadily 'Islamising' life in Pakistan, prohibiting alcohol and introducing an 'Islamic system of government.' The method of flogging, however, comes from the imperial statutes left in Pakistan's penal code by British colonial administrators. Like the railways, public works and regular tea breaks, flogging is a vestige of the days of European domination that successive governments have been unwilling to dispense with.

Opposition sources claim detainees are also unofficially beaten in jails, prisons and martial law offices before conviction. Government officials deny these charges, and also allegations of electric shock torture.

The anti-government demonstrators who daily court arrest by shouting anti-Zia slogans in defiance of martial law regulations are certainly handled very roughly by plain clothes police and intelligence men.

Despite the presence of photographers and journalists, the security men kick and pinch the protesters, pulling their hair and gouging at their eyes.

Such behaviour in public bodes ill for political detainees once behind the high walls of prison compounds.

IN BRIEF

• **ABU DHABI** — Imposition of a minimum fair per cent import duty in the United Arab Emirates, due to become operative this month, has been postponed, except in the Ras Al Khaima emirate. Finance ministers of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) decided recently to impose a duty on all goods imported into the six-member states, ranging from four to 20 per cent. The UAE postponement, according to the "Khaleej Times", provides a reprieve for importers who, for the last few months, have been placing large orders with their principals abroad in an attempt to beat the deadline. Businessmen and traders are said to have been clearing their commitments from customs at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 a day, compared to the normal 500 to 600. Customs duties in Dubai which amount for 55 per cent of the UAE's imports — were reduced last April from three to one per cent and businessmen were hoping the GCC decision would not affect them. UAE imports were estimated at \$5.13 billion last year. Of GCC members, Saudi Arabia is planning to raise the minimum import duty from three to four per cent and Qatar and Oman from 2.5 and two per cent to the same level. Kuwait already imposes a minimum rate of four per cent and Bahrain charges from five to 20 per cent.

• **ABU DHABI** — The Arab Monetary Fund is studying ways of expanding its activities to promote inter-Arab trade, Saad Ghobash, the fund's president, said here. He said it had also been decided to double the fund's capital to about \$2 million, contributed in agreed quotas by member states, with the majority paid by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria and Qatar. The fund, an offshoot of the Arab League, was set up in 1976 to shore up deficits in member states' balance of payments, stabilize exchange rates, encourage monetary co-operation, offer expert advice, promote the creation of a unified Arab currency and co-ordinate Arab positions on international financial questions.

• **LONDON** — The Queen Alia International Airport is to have a sophisticated airfield surveillance radar system installed. In a turnkey contract valued at nearly \$4 million, Marconi Radar Systems of England, is to supply over the next two years an ASR 511 for dual-diversity operation, an S464 secondary surveillance radar, four operational displays complete with consoles and air traffic control simulator. The radar being supplied in Jordan is the civil version to the ASR 511 range of military and civil airfield surveillance radars. This contract follows the recent order by the British Civil Aviation Authority for 13 ASR 511 transmitter/receivers.

India's arms dependence shifts

By P.K. Balachandran

MADRAS (ONS) — India is trying to break away from the clutches of the Soviet arms industry, which has a virtual monopoly over supplies.

News that New Delhi has been secretly negotiating a \$1 billion arms deal with Washington has not come as a surprise to those Indians worried by the dependence on Moscow.

New Delhi's equivocal stand on Afghanistan has never enjoyed popular support. Every Indian knows that it has alienated India from important countries of the Third World, including its neighbours. But what has really triggered the disillusionment with the Russians is the unequal economic relations between the two countries.

Trade relations are such that while the Russians save enormous amounts of hard currency, the Indians lose opportunities for earning it.

As trade is in non-convertible Indian rupees, Indians do not earn any convertible currency by trading with the Russians, but this is what they really need to update technology, buy food and pay back huge international debts.

The Russians, on the other hand, save convertible currency by buying from India and strike very favourable bargains partly because the Indian rupee is undervalued in relation to the rouble.

While there is a good market for Indian goods, particularly consumer

items, in the Soviet Union, Soviet technology has few willing takers in India.

With increasing industrialisation, India has also been making its own capital goods for basic industries — goods over which Soviet makes have no clear advantage. With a shrinking market, the Soviets have been reduced to selling oil and petroleum products but not enough to balance the trade. The rupee surplus in India's hands is an effective loss of goods to India.

The amounts involved are huge. The Soviet Union is India's largest trading partner with a current annual turnover of \$4.2 billion. The Russians take a sixth of India's total exports and have a deficit of about \$588 million.

There are two factors which add to India's losses. The Russians offer low prices for Indian products and charge high prices of their goods judged by prevailing world prices. Then there is the "switch trade" by which they buy Indian goods with rupees and sell them to other countries for hard currencies at higher rates.

In negotiations with the Russians, Indians come off poorly, partly because of an over-anxiety to sell and partly because of a lack of information on international prices and trends.

In many areas the dependence on the Soviets seems dangerous. In 1980-81 for instance, the dependence on Russian buyers was near total in chrome, leather, knitwear, drugs and pharmaceuticals.



Gandhi

If the Russians change their buying patterns, something which they have been doing with discouraging frequency, a large number of Indian producers are hit. The present crisis in bacco and cashews is directly due to the Soviet refusal to buy these products as originally planned.

To bridge the trade gap, the last year virtually forced the Indian government to import more of the buy more machinery. The deficit is expected to come down to \$137 million by the end of 1983.

Last year a huge military order, headed by Defence Minister Manoj Prasad, landed in Delhi for tanks, arms deal. Other Soviet military orders have been offering technical aid and spare parts. The Indian response has been

lebanon

Debating the Marines: What to do in Lebanon's quagmire

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — With the return of the United States Congress to its six-week session legislators, according to party affiliation, are poised for an intensive investigation of the role of the US Marines in Lebanon.

According to statements coming out from congressional delegates from neighbouring Virginia and Maryland there will be acrimonious debate and charges that President Ronald Reagan has endangered the lives of US Marines in Lebanon, and that he must invoke the War Powers Act and bring the boys home within 60 days.

Stuart Auerbach, who covered the civil war in Lebanon for The Washington Post during the 1967-77 period, sounded the alarm in The Washington Post, Sunday, 11, September, when he wrote: "The Reagan administration appears to hope that Gemayel will somehow be able to overcome Lebanese history and gain control over the entire country. But Gemayel has not even been able to control the capital city, where US Marines are being killed by Druze artillery firing from nearby mountain hideaways."

Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia and a leader of the minority whip in the US Senate said Sunday on ABC television network, that President Reagan should invoke the War Powers Act, bring the whole matter for discussion, where, most likely, senators will side with the President and extend the stay of the Marines in Lebanon beyond the 60 days allowed by US law.

But Senator Byrd and others had some reservations, even if the length of stay of the Marines will be renewed after the 60 days. The action has

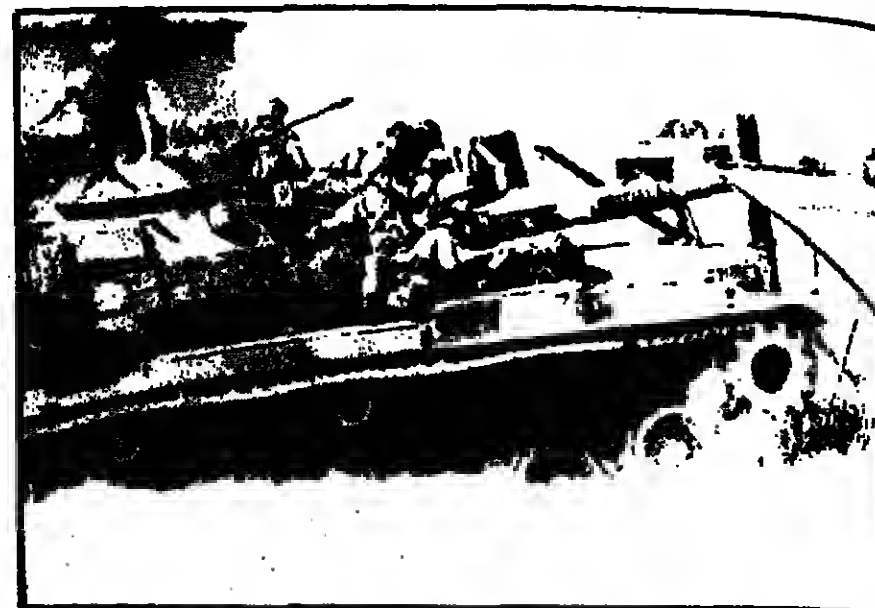
to be done, in co-ordination with the rest of the MNF in Lebanon: the Italians, the French and the British, also.

Diplomatic reports indicate that there might be a deal in the making between President Reagan and the US Congress about the presence of the Marines in Lebanon. The option, which is being mentioned in the halls and circles of the White House, Congress, State and Defence Departments, is that a resolution affirming the US peacekeeping efforts would be drafted by the White House and Republican leaders and debated by Congress. This will give Congress the opportunity to debate the US presence in Lebanon, but not the power to alter that presence. This is why even Senate Minority Leader, Robert Byrd, said that the presence of the Marines will be extended beyond the 60 days period, which is the stipulation of the War Powers Act.

All of these predictions are a prelude to what might happen. Meanwhile there are ominous signs and real threatening conditions for the US Marines in Lebanon. The appearance Sunday on ABC television network of Druze leader Walid Junblat and his warning to Washington that it should pull its Marines from Beirut sent the chill in the spines of the US administration and leadership.

There will be no other way to understand the conditions in which the Marines are living but to call it "combating conditions." This term is the most hated term for the White House and the Reagan Administration because US legislators will take it for its face value.

Senate and House members, who will be facing their constituents next year, are concerned that they might be called "irresponsible" because



US Marines unloading tanks on Lebanese shores to buttress their forces

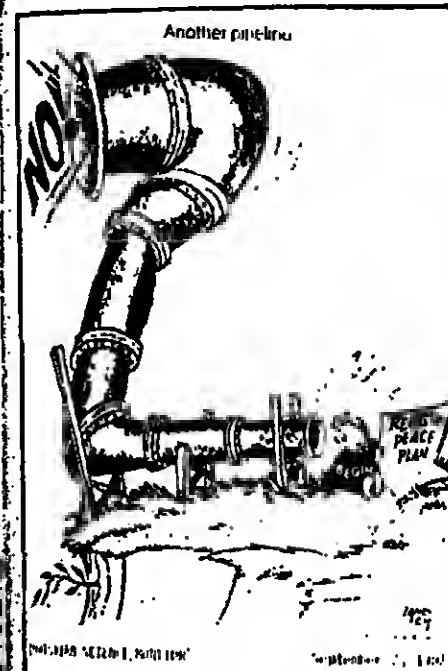
they approved President Reagan's plan to keep the Marines in Lebanon.

Clarence Long, Democratic Congressman from Maryland, announced last week that as chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriation Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs is planning "to submit an amendment to cut off funds for US troops in Lebanon unless President Reagan officially asks for congressional approval to keep them there."

The War Powers Act, which was masterminded by former Jewish Senator from New

York, Jacob Javits, was passed in 1973 over the opposition and a veto from President Richard Nixon. The resolution, which members of Congress want to revive and put to test, was designed to "prevent recurrence of extended conflict, such as the wars in Korea and Vietnam, and out without congressional declaration of war."

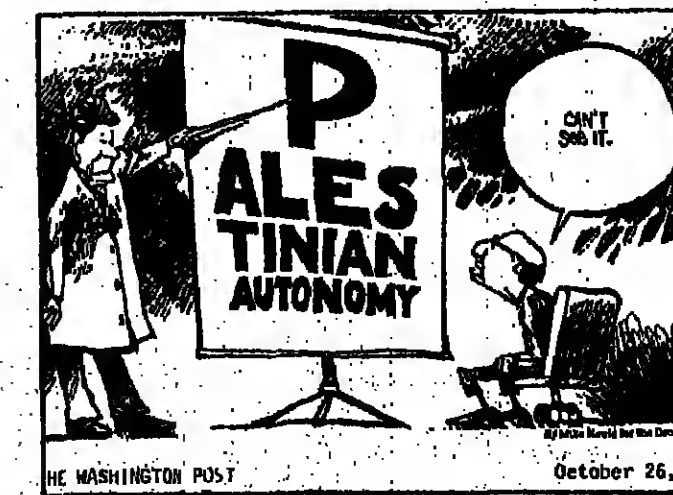
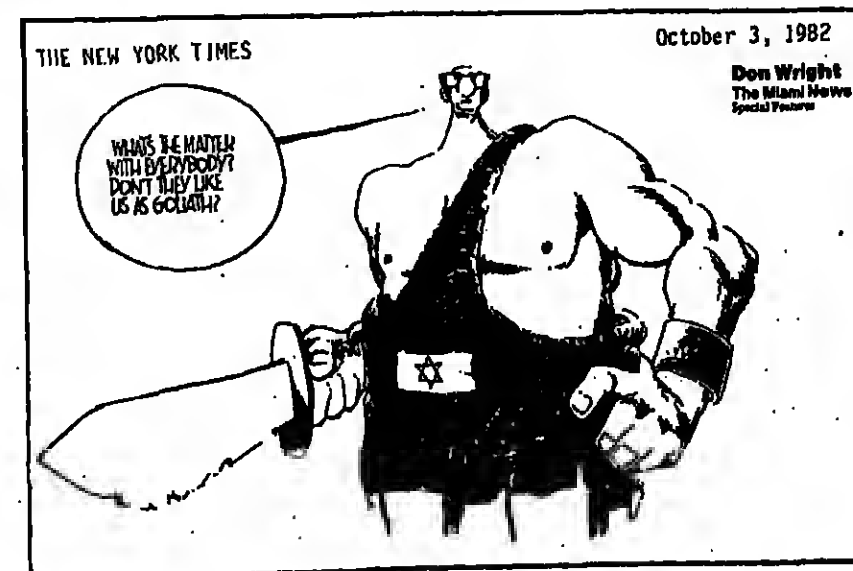
The situation in Lebanon, according to some, is similar to an extended war, therefore the debate might go one way or the other, depending on how many more casualties the Marines will take before they are pulled out for good, or backed up with more firepower and forces.



How America saw the invasion

ONE YEAR after Israel's invasion on Lebanon, the siege of Beirut and the unrelenting bombardment of the city, the massacres of Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and other bloody events, one can still look back and wonder what the world felt and said during that period. The American people were equally shocked by what they heard and saw during the Israeli invasion. Some say that Israel's meek image in the United States suffered heavily and was transmuted into one related to terrorism and blood-thirsty mentality.

One way to look back at 1982 in the United States is through political cartoons, which many journalists believe has a wider effect on the American people than news items and editorials. Cartoonists like Skelley, Trudeau, Wright, Oliphant and others are well known all over America and their material reflects not only the views of the press but those of the public. Here is how some cartoonists viewed the invasion and the Palestinian ordeal in 1982. (Material is provided by the Arab-American Anti Discrimination Committee.)



British troops seen to deviate from peace-keeping role

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — On Sunday, two British Buccaneer jet bombers swooped low over the house-tops of Beirut in what was described in London as "a show of strength" in support of the British contingent serving with the Multinational Force. The RAF jets returned to their base at Akrotiri in Cyprus, but returned a few hours later to be greeted by small arms fire from Muslim-controlled areas in West Beirut.

But it is not the firing of small arms that will harm the British jets — or the American Tomcats and French Mirages which flew over Beirut a few days previously. The greatest danger comes from the accusation that the Multinational Force is now sitting in the middle of a new Lebanese civil war, which it is powerless to stop.

Central African fighters

The past week has seen a substantial escalation of the fighting. As the Druze and Muslim forces led by Mr Walid Junblat have chalked up ever more territorial gains over the forces of President Amin Gemayel, reports reaching London have mentioned the sighting of Palestinian and Syrian fighters alongside them. The commander of the British contingent, Col. David Roberts, has even spoken of seeing what looked like Central African fighters alongside the Druze militiamen.

Col. Roberts said in a radio interview that the British armoured car unit is playing a positive role by keeping up its patrols and thus maintaining the morale of the Lebanese people. But critics of the role of the Multinationals, which have been voiced increasingly by Arab sources in the past week, are now being heard in Britain too.

On Monday this week, The Times newspaper began an editorial by stating: "The present position of the Multinational Force in Lebanon is painful, steady and to the long run untenable. It is supposed to be a peacekeeping force but, plainly, it is not keeping the peace."

Seen from London, the problem is that the British, American, French and Italian troops of the Multinational Force have now equipped their political or military usefulness, but cannot do anything but stay put. The Times summed up their military dilemma by saying that they cannot either move into the Shouf mountains or withdraw altogether without seeming to tip the balance in favour of one side or the other in the current fighting. On the other hand, the political



British forces in Beirut

moves towards a resolution of the fighting are now in the hands of American, Syrian and Saudi negotiators.

No Arab-British questions

It is significant that when the decision to send the six British Buccaneer jets to the Eastern Mediterranean was announced, it was not a Foreign Office minister who spoke but the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine. There has been no Foreign Office ministerial statement on the Lebanon recently, nor has there been a ministerial contact with Arab governments for some time. And no ministerial visits to the Arab world are in the offing.

The official explanation is that the parliamentary recess is still taking place, that the new Foreign Office team under Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has not yet begun visiting abroad and that, anyway, there are other pressing engagements like European Community questions.

However, on Tuesday, lunchtime it was announced by the Foreign Office in London that one of the ministers had flown to Beirut to visit the British contingent in the Multinational Force. The minister is Mr Richard Luce, minister of state at the Foreign Office who has special responsibility for the Middle East, and this will be his first visit to the area since taking up his responsibilities two months ago.



Remembering the carnage

By Uri Avnery

THIS IS the first anniversary of Sabra and Shatila massacres. This is a bad year for the people of Israel who have been afflicted with mad rulers who master the art of foolish adventures.

Quiet prevailed over the streets of Israel. Religious people went to synagogues for prayer. Others took to the streets searching for nightclubs, while a good number visited friends and relatives. Yet no one knew about the massacres being committed that night in Beirut a few kilometres from the Israeli border. No one knew that the leaders of Israel allowed the murderers to pass through and get to their victims.

Had there been patriotic poets in Israel, they would have described how children and pregnant women were slain inside their shelters in Sabra and Shatila. All this took place only 200 metres from the Israeli army posts. The screams of the victims of Sabra and Shatila overshadowed the New Year's prayers in Israel and the curse fell upon the people of Israel.

This curse has been haunting the people of Israel ever since. The spate of conflicts, violence, strikes, moral demoralisation, emigration, departure of Begin, total economic collapse and signs of civil war, and insurrection are evidence of the curse.

The rulers of Israel deceived their people by lying to them about the extent of the invasion of Lebanon, which appeared to be intended for all of Lebanon. The Israelis now know that this was an unjust and immoral war. It has been proved that the Israeli army used prohibited weapons in Lebanon to destroy everything.

There is not a single Israeli soldier who can boast of keeping his weapon clean. In democratic countries, such leaders as those of Israel would have to stand trial for their dirty work.

Over 25,000 civilians were killed in the war in Lebanon as a result of Israeli shelling, and 50,000 people were injured while 100,000 were displaced. Blocking water, food and medicine supplies from the besieged city for over two months is not human and those who ordered it bear a heavy responsibility for the massacre of Sabra and Shatila.

Israel still claims that the Phalangists carried out the massacre alone but the truth is that Sharon and Eitan had planned it and that Begin was aware of what was happening in Beirut. There is definite proof that Eitan issued orders to start the massacre on 15 September. It was not until 16 September when general Druze issued orders to stop the massacre.

The Kahan Commission incriminated the leaders of Israel and submitted recommendations which were later shelved. The 400,000 Israeli soldiers who took to the streets to protect against the massacres, provided the proof that the people of Israel have incriminated their leaders.

As there are war criminals in Israel, there are others who pursue comprehensive peace and a reciprocal recognition between the PLO and Israel.

Uri Avnery's article appeared in Israeli newspaper Haaretz last week in memory of the Sabra and Shatila massacres of September 1982 during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.



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lebanon

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Sabra and Shatila

ALMOST ONE year has passed since Christian militias were allowed by Israeli soldiers surrounding the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut to enter the camps and conduct one of modern history's most horrible genocides.

On the eve of the first anniversary of this incident, which the Arab world will observe with sadness in Lebanon continues and more massacres are committed, we are compelled to ask ourselves if the culprits of this cold-blooded murder have slipped away without punishment. We are bound to believe that the victims of Sabra and Shatila were the only people who paid dearly for the whole affair.

Israel has skillfully saved the day for itself by deceiving the world and its people through the gimmicks of its judicial system. The results of the Kahan Commission found certain Israeli cabinet members partly responsible because they did not anticipate the massacre and when it happened they were slow in their efforts to put an end to it. It said nothing of the direct responsibilities Israel bore in allowing the Phalangists to go inside the camps with previous knowledge that the result will be the killing of thousands of civilians.

The Kahan results created an image of a repented Israel in the world. And Israel took it upon itself to find who was involved in this ugly affair and dealt punishment to them.

But this is not enough. It should not be enough either for the Arabs or the world in general. The world must understand clearly all the events that led to the butcheries. The role of the Multinational Forces and their sudden withdrawal from Beirut just before the massacres must be investigated so that all the hidden facts concerning the carnage can be uncovered.

If there is any party guilty of not pursuing these facts and making them a pressing issue at every international conference and meeting, it is the Arabs. For who else can press the international community to investigate the massacre and condemn its executors other than the 22 countries that call themselves the Arab world? What did the Arab League do to present facts and evidence to implicate Israel and its allies other than condemn and scorn?

A year in the life of nations is not long. But it is enough to change many things in terms of realities and concerns. The world today no longer remembers the victims of Sabra and Shatila. For many, including the Arabs, the massacres were part of history far away and are not worth indulging into.

The Sabra and Shatila massacres will be truly and painfully remembered by the few who managed to survive the pogrom. They are the ones who will regard this anniversary as the day on which Arab conscience was murdered.

What type of education?

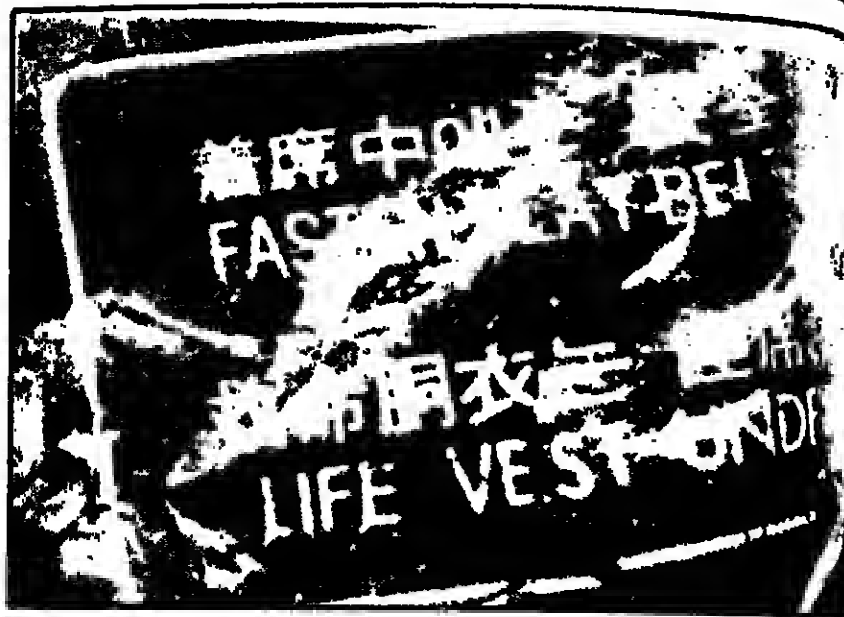
THIS WEEK 835,860 Jordanian children started the new scholastic year and 83,061 of them were attending for the first time. The figure is quite startling and represents a remarkable achievement on the part of the educational authorities.

In the past 30 years the government has worked hard to get the nation's children into school. Now, the child who does not attend at least the first cycle of schooling is becoming the exception while more are staying on to complete the full cycle.

But now is the time to think more seriously about the quality of the education our children are being offered. When the children who began school this week finish their education, we will be on the threshold of the 21st century. Will they be equipped for it?

It seems that too many children, and their families, see education as nothing more than a technical skill which will enable them to make money. They fight to earn high marks and to enter those professions which offer the highest financial rewards. Once they have graduated as doctors, engineers or whatever they rest content. The desire for cultural enrichment, the chance to offer service to the community, the possibility of continuing the educational process throughout their lives are not considered.

It is a good sign that the Ministry of Education has declared the 1980s as "the decade of developing the quality of education in Jordan". The future of Jordan lies with its children. It is in everybody's interests to ensure that they receive a well-rounded education that gives due regard to their intellectual, physical and spiritual needs. The aim must be to raise a generation armed with the skills and imagination to carry the nation successfully through future challenges.



Part of a seat from the downed Korean jetliner

The Korean air tragedy:

Who is to blame?

By Star Staff Writer

The world was shocked by the disaster in the air on 1 September which claimed the lives of 269 people. The Soviet Union defended their actions and have openly shown no regret for shooting down the South Korean Boeing 747 which according to them was on an espionage mission.

Apparently as per Soviet statements on the incident, the "intruder" plane violated the Soviet airspace for more than two hours and all attempts to get the pilot to land for questioning failed. The Soviet jet fighter pilots therefore "did their job" as required of them in such situations.

The Americans on the other hand accuse the Soviets of killing innocent people, a barbarous act, savage etc. In fact the United States has succeeded in mounting a worldwide anti-Soviet campaign following the incident. Be that as it may, several questions have to be answered before one can apportion blame on this sensitive issue.

Among these are: why the ground controls of the US who were allegedly monitoring the flight did not inform the pilot of the aircraft that he was

on a wrong course? Why did the Korean pilot, knowing fully well that his plane had strayed into an unauthorized area — refuse to answer the questions allegedly put to him by the Soviet jet fighters? That there might have been wrong information presupposes that something was wrong with the aircraft and he could not have done other than landing to check this fault.

Lastly, why did the Korean pilot put up a fight? Is it natural that when someone intrudes into your compound in the middle of the night you immediately ask about the identity of the intruder? The intruder is bound by common law to establish his identity if he has nothing to hide. He may turn out to be a friend who is in some trouble. If it turns out that there is no response from the intruder and he keeps on crossing your compound — then you tend to shoot at him or regard him as a thief and consequently attack him.

To save the lives of the 269 passengers on board the airliner, the pilot should have followed the instructions of the Soviet jet fighters. To do this makes one to question whether the flight No. 007 was on a specific mission or not. Let us wait till the truth emerges.

Western media's attitude to news from the Third World

By Star Staff Writer

FOR SOME time, now, Third World nations have been questioning the attitude of the Western media as far as coverage of news is concerned. The issue has been the subject of many seminars and symposia in many Third World countries. On many occasions, speakers from the Western media have defended and refuted all allegations of bias levelled against the Western media.

A critical look at certain events however prove to some extent this accusation of indifference and bias of the Western media toward news from the Third World.

It is true that any news item from the Third World given wide publicity in the Western media is about violence or disaster, for example, a military coup or a civil war. Apart from these, nothing from the Third World is news.

This bias and hypocrisy of the Western media was more evidenced during the just ended International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva.

But what happened? Many people who relied on the radio news and tuned to the BBC Broadcasting Corp. World Service in order to hear something about the conference were greatly disappointed.

For, the BBC only carried a brief item on the conference when it opened on 29 August and that was all. The next time the BBC said something about the conference was at the end of it when it read out the contents of the resolution passed by the participants.

The BBC is reputed to be very fair as far as coverage of news goes. However, the station surprisingly downplayed news about all this important conference so much that it seemed nothing happened in Geneva.

Yes, the Western media will gladly cover widely another massacre of the type of Sabra and Shatila, another invasion of Beirut and factional fighting in Lebanon.

Coming back to the BBC and its attitude toward the conference, a critical examination reveals that there could have been a sabotage. After all, Israel and the United States boycotted it and other Western European nations attended only as observers. Do not forget also that the new boss of the House is a Jew and could have influenced BBC's editorial policy.

But when Mr. Stuart Young, the chairman of the BBC took office at the beginning of last month, he was quoted as saying that his "Jewishness" will have no influence on the BBC's Middle Eastern coverage.

It is doubtful how genuine Mr. Young's promise was. The incident was far from isolated and purports one of those negative attitudes of the Western media toward news from the Third World.

Kamel

Abu

Jaber

Of Shamir, Begin and the Herut

Greetings to Jerusalem!

IF YOU believe in that which is written, you will get to accept almost anything and everything. Perhaps that is why we hear no voice of dissent and no murmur of discontent in spite of all that has taken place.

A new era is about to come, that of Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, pupil, comrade, confident and fellow terrorist of Mr. Menachem Begin. Both students of Vladimir Jabotinsky, founder and first commander of the Hagah and later of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, and the man once referred to by Ben Gurion as "Vladimir Hitler." A man who sought a "final solution" to what he called the "Arab Problem" (See H.M. Sachar, A History of Israel).

It is now over a year since Mr. Shultz assumed office, since Mr. Reagan launched his peace initiative, since the massacres of Sabra and Shatila and the invasion of Beirut. On the Arab side, if such a side really exists, there is more dissension, factionalization, fratricide and atomization. The President of the Peoples Republic of China, God bless him, urges Arab unity in the face of the Israeli threat! ("Jordan Times" 12 September 1983). Neither Mr. Shamir, a man terribly sensitive to foreign affairs, nor any of the Arab leaders, it seems, paid much attention to the Chinese exhortation!

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir was born in Poland in 1915 and "immigrated" into Palestine in 1935 where he commenced a "distinguished" career of terror against the Arabs. At first he joined the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground terrorist organization then led by Mr. Begin, and then broke away to establish his own terrorist organization known then as the Stern Gang.

Mr. Shamir did not think that the terror activities of the Irgun went far enough, and the Stern "distinguished" itself by being more extremist and radical. He was arrested by the British authorities in Palestine several times but managed to escape each time. From the ashes and ruins of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the massacre of Deir Yasin to the ashes and ruins of demolished Palestinian towns and villages and those of Beirut the imprint of Mr. Shamir can be traced.

No sooner had he been elected by the Herut Party than he made clear his dedication and faithfulness to Mr. Begin and the "principles" of Herut. He said he will hold the post of premier in trust for Mr. Begin, should the latter decide to resume office. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Begin is still a member of the Knesset and a recognized leader of his party. In his acceptance speech Mr. Shamir said, "we have to raise anew this government and its activities, its blessed and glorious activities." Mr. Shamir also received the support and the blessings of Mr. Sharon "hero" of the ruins of Beirut and of Sabra and Shatila.

For the duration of his life thus far, Mr. Shamir believed in violence; and that only through violence will a solution to the Jewish problem emerge. That the Jewish state can never be erected except upon the ashes of the Arab presence in Palestine. Shamir's mentor Mr. Jabotinsky thought it too bad that the Arabs had to suffer, so what! He also thought that every Jew had a right to enter Palestine and that only active resistance, violence and terror would deter the Arabs. "Only thus" (Rak Kach), meaning violence, was the motto of Etzel's symbol with a hand grasping a rifle over the map of Jordan and Palestine.

No, Mr. Shamir will not only prove to be faithful to the Herut and the Begin policies, but will probably try to outbid them too. After all he would like to step out of the shadow and prove himself. If Mr. Begin's dream of constructing Israel's borders forever had not been realized, Mr. Shamir will try to accomplish that. He will have to be more radical and more of a hard-liner to win the next Israeli Knesset elections. A hawk among hawks he will surely find listening ears within Israel and the usual Arab non-response in the area, as well as the general indifference of the world at large. He, as well as the whole world, except the Arabs, believe that might makes right. He even voiced his bitter objection to the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the consequent normalization process between the two countries.

Since his election by Herut he has announced his intention to further the strengthening of the Israeli army. He also announced that the settlement activities will be intensified in the occupied West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights. All of this no doubt pleases the extremist Rabbi Mecha Levinger who has been residing in al-Khail (called Hebron in Zionist parlance) since 1968; and who has succeeded in "opening" the Ibrahim Mosque to the Jews.

Rabbi Levinger, with Israeli government support is now planning the reconstruction of the Jewish quarter in al-Khail. Unlike Mr. Shamir, he believes that settlement and land is more important than peace.

The 1983 UN conference on Palestine

IT WAS last Friday September 9th, 1983 that the UN-sponsored conference on Palestine ended its 10-day session with a final declaration that endorsed the participants recommendations. The conference had opened at Geneva UN Headquarters on 29 August and had its events fairly overshadowed by the outbreak of fighting in Lebanon last week. About 1,000 delegates had attended the conference, representing 118 nations and other supporting world organizations. Only forty countries had sent delegates to the foreign ministerial level, while the remaining subscribing governments were represented by observers. Both US and Israel had officially boycotted the conference, denouncing it bitterly, in two separate but substantially similar statements as useless and as a sheer waste of the seven million dollars that were allocated for it — just for the attendees, as the statements expectedly alleged, to be made to listen in the views of "extreme" Arab states and their communist allies. The PLO had sent a delegation led by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

The final declaration staged by the participants can be described as a sort of moderate compromise, belying the accusation laid by US and its strategic ally, Israel. And yet, paradoxically enough, the final declaration, one would dare say out of entirely different considerations and motives, substantially justified the two abstaining countries remark as to the shortcomings of the conference.

For with all due acknowledgement and appreciation of the part played by the well-intended participant countries and unofficial delegates, the conference was held in conditions entirely unpropitious to the Palestine cause. Or wouldn't one be tempted to doubt that such unfavourability of time was purposefully seized upon by certain participants countries — both Arab and non-Arab? Isn't it now almost over a year since the PLO fighters were made to withdraw from Beirut and to accept scattered "diaspora" and exile in more than one capital of the Arab world? Whatever the cause for the withdrawal might have been, it was simply a defeat which brought in a stage of weakness for the Palestinians, and from which they have not completely awakened yet.

By Henry Matar

The PLO might have been cheated — as Mr. Arafat said in the speech he delivered at the conference — into accepting (for granted) the pledge US had taken upon itself through a document signed by Philip Habib to protect Palestinian lives after the withdrawal. But what is surprisingly unjustifiable was to have the PLO cheated into trusting US intentions towards it and towards the Palestinian people and the Arab world at large. Let us candidly admit it — that the withdrawal from Beirut, which was at the time, hailed as the finest heroic pull-out by many Palestinians, is now looked upon by the same many Palestinians with regret, and to have resulted from defeat, as Alan Phillips of Reuters put it in the local press.

Even a leading PLO so-called moderate such as Dr. Issam Sartawi was, could not help denouncing the idea of withdrawal being taken as a sign of victory. Said Sartawi ironically enough at Algiers: "All we need is another such victory, and we shall be meeting next year in Fiji." Sartawi, may we recall, was killed last April.

Hence the prevalent moderate nature of the recommendations is emboldened in the final declaration of the conference.

The syndication of bias

IN LAST week's Newsweek magazine the famous conservative syndicated columnist George Will wrote that the Soviet Union's shooting of the South Korean jetliner two weeks ago was not that shocking since the Russian's modern history — from 1917 and until today — is full of bloody massacres and cold-blooded crimes. He calculated that the Soviets have butchered more than 20 million people since the creation of the Soviet state.

I do not intend to defend the Soviet Union or explain the reasons behind the shooting down of the ill-fated jet over Russian waters, but I would like to soothe Mr. Will's tempers by assuring him that the Soviet Union is not the only black sheep in the family of world nations. He only needs to refresh his memory to know that his outrage against the Soviet Union was not totally warranted, when other nations, which he is more involved with, has broken the record of inhumanity on other occasions.

Mr. Will, for those who do not know him quite well, is the man who was fired by American newspapers for being involved in the notorious case of the pilfered brief papers of Mr. Jimmy Carter. He is also one of Mr. Reagan's speech writers and a vehement supporter of Israel against Palestinian and Arab rights.

Mr. Will should remember a similar incident to the Korean tragedy and other blood-stained events that occurred in our area at the hands of his favourite state: Israel. If the Soviet Union, in Mr. Will's eyes, was responsible for the killings of millions of people, Israel was responsible for the butchering of

only thousands. Israel has shot down a Libyan commercial jetliner in 1973 over the Sinai peninsula in circumstances very much like those of two weeks ago. If the Soviet Union has invaded a sovereign country like Afghanistan to uproot the growing Islamic anti-communist movement there, Israel has invaded Lebanon, killing thousands and overseeing the Christian-executed massacres of Sabra and Shatila.

If the Soviet Union has violated international laws by building radar systems or constructing more nuclear warheads, the Zionist entity has destroyed Iraq's nuclear plant, refused to this moment to allow the Atomic Energy Commission to inspect its nuclear facilities and violated all weapons agreements with the United States in its war in Lebanon.

So what more does an honest public columnist like Mr. George Will need to establish a case against Israel? If he is so worried about the state of the world and the mounting state of terrorism why isn't he calling for boycotts, embargoes and punishments against Israel as well as the Soviet Union? I wonder how Mr. Will's sense of judgment and responsibility functions when on one hand he is checking every move by the Soviet Union — which is playing the superpower game just as the United States is doing in South America and the Middle East — while ignoring and in fact condoning similar and more brutal acts by Israel.

Mr. Will is not naive for he knows the facts as well as we do. This leaves us to doubt the sincerity of his views and opinions, but it is not for us to uncover Mr. Will's true feelings and motives, it is for his readers and employers to do so.

opinion

VIEWPOINT

Lebanon's changing winds

By Ya'cou b Jabar

IT IS clear now that the outcome of the fighting in Lebanon has given the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and its supporters the upper hand over President Amin Gemayel's army and its Phalangist allies. In few days after the Israeli pullback from the Shouf mountains, the party's militiamen have been able to gain control in the mountainous area and continue the march towards Beirut.

President Gemayel and his allies can do very little to change the course of events on the ground. They have already used all their military might but failed to achieve any tangible success in the face of sweeping Druze attacks.

They cannot rely on foreign military intervention because such intervention has become out of reach.

Israel will not assist, first because it is not interested in putting an end to the internal strife in Lebanon and second because it does not want to get involved again in a very costly conflict.

The United States, on the other hand, has encouraged President Gemayel to use military force but now finds itself incapable of providing him with effective help. It cannot intervene openly in the fighting because of stiff opposition in the Congress. Washington now is reaping the results of its misjudgment and successive errors in Lebanon.

The crucial question, however, is what would come next in Lebanon? Has the outcome of the fighting brought that war-torn country nearer to peace?

Given the fact that the situation in Lebanon is highly unpredictable, it is not easy and also premature to answer these questions while the fighting goes on and mediation attempts stumble. Yet in the midst of the darkness one may discern a glimmer of hope: The latest bloody round of fighting must have convinced the Lebanese of the futility of their internal strife and dependence on this foreign power or that. Rival Lebanese factions must now be in the process of self-criticism and the reconsideration of policies out of the growing reality that their country needs peace and reconstruction. The most pressing factor in this is that no Lebanese group holds now to believe that they can wield absolute power and subjugate the others to their political will.

People learn from their mistakes and from others' faults. The Phalangists' biggest mistake was their early illusion that the Israeli invasion and departure of Palestinian fighters from Beirut have given them the upper hand and the chance to gain total control. The Druzes must be convinced not to make the same fatal mistake.

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ADVERTISING



Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE FIGHTING in Lebanon was the dominating topic in this week's press editorials.

Arab newspapers in general agree that political dialogue and not military force can solve the Lebanese crisis. Many newspapers rap the United States and France for their hints about military intervention.

The Cairo newspaper, Al-Gomhuriya writes that 'the bloody events in Lebanon have shown that its complicated problems cannot be solved by military intervention of any kind and under any slogan.'

Noting that the Israeli invasion has not brought peace or security, neither to Israeli invading troops nor to Lebanon, the Egyptian paper says there is a need to realize that the integrity of Lebanon as a state and people can never come from outside Lebanon but from the Lebanese themselves.

The Kuwait newspaper, Al-Anba' warns that the Lebanese conflict could lead to serious proportions if the Lebanese government persists in its efforts to solve the problem militarily 'while the United States and other Western powers prepare for intervention.'

The paper calls for a political solution to be reached as soon as possible in order to prevent outside military interference.

The Qatari newspaper, Al-Raya says the Lebanese events have pushed the Arab region into a dangerous position that may develop into a devastating explosion.

'It is clear that the Phalangists have been dealt a very severe blow by the national forces. The Phalangists' defeat could prompt Israel and the United States to resort to military action,' Al-Raya says.

It goes on to suggest that the whole Arab region, and not only Lebanon, is the target of the US-Israeli campaign which can be halted only by concrete and practical collective Arab steps that seek to preserve Lebanon's unity and at the same time protect the Lebanese nationalist forces against intervention by foreign powers.

The English-language Qatari newspaper The Gulf Times writes that Lebanon is the concern of the Lebanese themselves before anybody else and they can reach a solution through reconciliation and understanding and by not allowing intruders to intervene in their country's affairs.

It goes on to say that the UN Security Council can do little to help Lebanon, although it may focus international attention on the Lebanese dilemma.

The Qatari paper pays tribute to the Saudi mediation efforts as being sincere and encouraging, and it expresses the hope that the Saudi endeavour would succeed.

In Sana'a, the Yemeni newspaper, Al-Gomhuriya, accuses the multinational peacekeeping forces of transcending their peace mission by taking part in the fighting at times.

The Yemeni paper calls on Arab states to adopt a firm stand in response to US, French and British provocations before foreign intervention becomes a reality threatening the security of the Arab world.

The Saudi newspaper, Al-Jazira, urges all Lebanese to agree to a ceasefire so that Arab

and international efforts can lead to a comprehensive settlement for the Lebanese crisis.

Al-Nadwa newspaper asserts that the current efforts are aimed at stopping the bloodshed and preventing the situation from developing into a stage of serious military escalation.

It calls for the continuation of these efforts until they bear fruit.

Foreign intervention

The Jordanian Ad-Dustour daily expresses the view that the United States is not able to affect the course of events in Lebanon despite the tremendous firepower it has deployed off the Lebanese shore.

'The United States has been dragged into a difficult situation by the Lebanese authorities and the Phalangists, and it will not be able to use its military power to alter the current course of events which is running contrary to its interests and those of its allies,' writes the paper.

'If the goal of the Progressive Socialist Party is to weaken the regime and its Phalangist base so as to bring about a more balanced rule, then it can be said that the party and its allies have achieved success,' Ad-Dustour explains.

Al-Rai newspaper calls on the United States, France and Britain to avoid the fatal mistake of intervening militarily in Lebanon. It reminds the three Western powers that Israel's ground, air and naval invasion of Lebanon has failed to achieve what the three states have been trying to accomplish at present.

'Only the Lebanese themselves can decide the outcome of the conflict in the interest of their national unity, and any attempt to impose a foreign decision on Lebanon will be doomed,' Al-Rai asserts.

UN conference on Palestine

On the outcome of the Geneva conference on the Palestinian question, Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai describes it as a remarkable success.

It refers to the final declaration of the conference which calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and PLO participation in any Middle East peace efforts saying that these resolutions represent a world victory for the Arab point of view and a success to diplomatic efforts which preceded and accompanied conference sessions.

A North Yemeni newspaper, Al-Thawra, describes the conference's outcome as a victory for justice and international legitimacy.

'The conference's outcome, while providing support for the Arab Peace Initiative, is a clear condemnation of the Israeli aggression and all those who encourage Israel to abandon the UN charter and international law,' says the Yemeni paper.

Israeli press

Yisrael Ahava commented on Mr. Begin's intention to resign. 'I wrote that when Begin announced his intention to resign, we said that if he is planning to stay in government, it has to be on the basis of a new government, the name of the successor in order to block the road before the partners of the coalition to think about joining another government. But there was delay to select

Begin's successor as a result of which the coalition was shaking as appeared in the attitude of the Agudat Israel and others.'

If Shamir, the paper says, is to succeed in forming a new government he has to make sure that all partners in the coalition should see their efforts immediately before the coalition lapses.

Maariv writes that chairman of the Peace and Security Affairs Committee in the Israeli parliament said that Israel has no intention to come out loser from Lebanon. Any loss by Israel is considered a gain for Syria, which is dominant Lebanese interests without using its troops.

'President Reagan wants to keep the peace in Beirut but he doesn't want them to take sides in the current fighting. But what is going to happen the fighting ends in favour of Syria's followers the paper continues. It goes on saying that the paper stated that Israel might leave Lebanon altogether regardless of the Syrian presence in Lebanon because the most important is Israel's security and not stability in Lebanon.

'The abandonment of pulling out all Israeli forces from Lebanon justifies the current views of Jerusalem and Washington and appears that Arens' assessment fits the Lebanese reality rather than American requests.'

Hanareiz says the situation in Lebanon is more serious threats than massacres without war. The intervention of the US may worsen the situation into confrontation between superpowers.

'It is difficult to say what is going to happen in Lebanon. Will Israel get involved in a very dangerous war? At a critical time like this, we have a government that will continue to live in Lebanon and is lacking the courage to forget Lebanon altogether,' concludes the paper.

Kotler Rashit says that the current conflict in Lebanon has belied all expectations by the Israeli official circles. As the war started by Sharon's views, the continuation of war in Lebanon was the result of the erroneous thinking that Israel can conciliate between Christians and Druze to secure the survival of the regime.

'For months there was demand for withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon but the government of Israel insisted on having Israeli police in Lebanon. No official yet admitted the faulty attitude or requested pardon from the people for the huge losses in an unprovoked war. Begin has gone into coalition with Arafat and Shalita,' the paper says.

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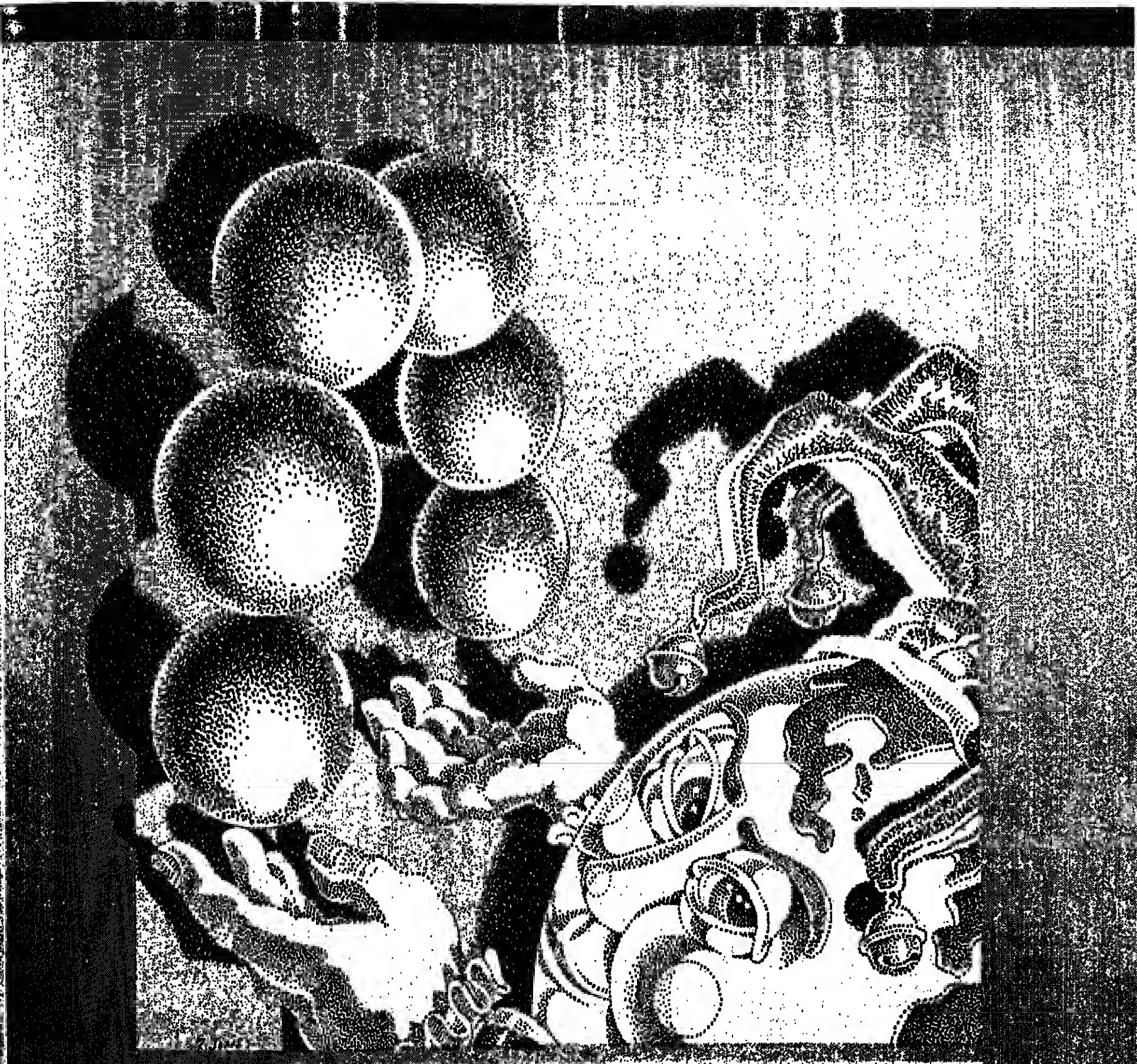
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WorldPaper

Sports scene: US players get their money from TV; Brazilians go abroad to get theirs.

—see page 12



Juggling the global debt

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LETTER FROM HAVANA

A nation of poets, politics and a particular flair

By Tarzio Vittachi
Associate Editor
at Large



There are no red flags in Havana. No soldiers patrolling the streets, no uniforms in evidence except the greenish khaki of the traffic police and the tight stretchmarks of the women. People are relaxed, courteous, generous with their time and attention when confronted by a visitor's questions, even though most of them are robustly monolingual despite the teaching of English in schools. It seems they have assimilated their revolution. They have had a full quarter of a century to do it.

Is the revolution complete? Social revolutions are never complete the way mechanical revolutions are, but the social achievements in Cuba are admirable. Most diseases that are still raging in other developing countries have been eradicated. No more polio. No more malaria. No more cholera, typhoid or tuberculosis. Infant mortality rate is down to 16 or 17 in a thousand—it is at or below the rate of both the US and the USSR. People have food, homes or apartments, work and clothes—loose, embroidered cottons and dacron "barongs" that are worn even at the most formal occasions.

Cuba, still a poor nation dependent on the Russians for markets for its products and for defending it from actual or imagined threats to the integrity of the revolutionary ideals, is a modern state. It perceives itself as such and is enormously proud that it gains in health and education as good as you would find anywhere in the capitalist world and are better distributed.

What about the distribution of ideas? Certainly it is not a pluralistic society where nonconformity is encouraged. Is there dissidence? Probably, considering that the quest for emigration is three years long. But which society is free of dissidence? It is a question really of how power deals with it—whether it is tolerated or suppressed and also if whether this dissidence is malevolent and hostile, or familial and benevolent in motivation.

Fidel Castro is possibly the only political colossus left in our time. He is of the same breed of giants as Churchill, Roosevelt, Mao, Nehru, Nasser, Tito, Khrushchev, de Gaulle—all long dead. Fidel, El Comandante, strides the world exuding a confidence based on some inner force that is much bigger and wider than his rule over a tiny island of 10 million people implies. Close up, his eyes are the dominant feature. They are endlessly expressive, changing frequently from being gentle to amused, curious, disbelieving, contemptuous, suspicious, angry—but never bored. He is the embodiment of the political animal, watchful, unrelenting, purposeful. One understands, observing people in his presence, why Kissinger said that power is the only aphrodisiac. But he is also a cultivated man, courteous and literate. His "History Will Absolve Me" speech to the Batista court that imprisoned him is one of the great classics of political literature and has long earned a place beside the words of history's most articulate patriots.

Castro is very much El Comandante of Cuba, but he makes it a point of policy to ascribe his inspiration to Jose Marti, the poet laureate of Cuba's independence. It is Marti's heroic statue that stands in Independence Square, not Castro's. The streets are not plastered with his portrait. Not from mock modesty surely. Is it from an awareness of the ephemeral nature of power?

Everywhere, in every restaurant in Havana, you will hear combos belting out "Guantanamera," which has become the international anthem of Cuba as "Never on Sunday" has become that of Greece and "Bangawan Solo" that of Indonesia. A brace of guitars was strumming in every ear at La Bodeguita del Medio, the "Little Store in the Center" to which Hemingway carried his rum daiquiri from the Floridita bar a couple of blocks away when he wanted to switch to a glass of mojito—rum and lime—or was hungry for its pork and black beans. Louis Armstrong and Allende dined at La Bodeguita. Of the celebrities in the flash-photos on the crumbling wall, only Gabriel Marquez is still around. The photo-covered wall will be preserved as a national monument as long as the building stands.

Cubans have an enduring tolerance for the past, however hateful their memories of those times when Havana was called the "Whorehouse of the Caribbean" for its 100,000 prostitutes. The old marble castles of the caudillos and the symbols of old-fashioned tyranny are accepted as a part of Cuban history. The national museum displays its colonial past as richly as its revolutionary present. It is not only practical. It is gracious.



What's at stake is no less than world recovery

By Harold Lever
Special to WorldPaper

LONDON—The Western world's banking system is at present under great strain and danger. "The risks," according to US Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volker, "are without precedent in the post-war world."

Poorer countries now owe \$300 billion or more to the private banking system. Without help there is no prospect of their meeting their obligations to the banks, and banks throughout the world will be obliged to carry a massive load of precarious debt with a seriously damaging effect on the functioning of the banking systems in every country.

Moreover, the banks would be quite unable to provide these poorer countries with the flow of finance they will require in the immediate period ahead. These countries will be forced to attempt policies which will impose dangerous strains on their fragile political, financial and economic systems.

These poorer countries buy a sizable proportion of the exports of the economically advanced countries—45 percent of Japanese exports and nearly 40 percent of US exports go to the less developed countries. The contraction in finance which has occurred has already seriously damaged world trade, the great dynamo that has propelled world prosperity since the Second World War. If finance contracts further, and it will unless new measures are taken, world trade will be gravely damaged.

There is a lot at stake—the safety and functioning of our banking systems, the political and economic stability of hundreds of millions of people in the poorer countries, the health of world trade and of the great exporting industries of the developed world—indeed, the hope of an urgently needed world recovery itself.

The private banking system lent most of this money to cover the crisis that afflicted the poorer countries from 1974 on, caused largely by the OPEC cartel's vast increases in the price of oil. In this emergency, and since the Western governments have allowed, encouraged and even coerced the private banks into providing fresh funds. If these had not been forthcoming the world would have already been plunged into deep economic and political crisis.

So whatever criticism we may make of the governments and private banks, it was broadly right and necessary for the Western countries to mobilize the banks to deal with the consequences of the OPEC oil price rises, otherwise there would have been catastrophic consequences. But it was in the highest degree dangerous that governments failed to accept collectively the commitments and responsibilities that would have supported and disciplined the activities of the banks and of the borrowing countries. These governments must now belatedly and comprehensively repair their error.

They have two tasks. First, they must stabilize the existing loans made by the banks; secondly, they must ensure an adequate and properly regulated flow of new money to the poorer countries. In the immediate emergencies already caused by the defaults of the poorer countries, the central banks in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and

the private bankers themselves have acted swiftly and shrewdly under the wise and energetic leadership of the central banks of the US and Britain. Their actions are wholly to be applauded but, while they have staved off immediate crises, these actions have not been taken within a coherent strategy for the solution of the problems I have outlined. Such a strategy requires concerted action of the great financial powers.

While the borrowers have no early prospect of repaying the money, much may be achieved over a long period. But the time scale involved is far greater than that with which the private banking system can cope. These debts can only be financed if the leading governments move in with coordinated action.

There is a perverse populist clamor, echoed alas in some legislatures and even administrations, to the effect that any form of underpinning would amount to a bailout of the banks. No, it would simply bring order to a troubled area of the Western world's economic system. The private bankers themselves must make some contribution but any concessions to the call for an imposition of penalties on the banks which would jeopardize their future performance would be self-injuring. The world would be biting off its nose to spite its face. A strong and independent banking system is essential to world recovery. The sums involved are large and unmanageable for both the borrowers and the lenders, but they are tiny in relation to the political and economic interests at stake.

This is not the place to discuss the mechanics whereby the leading governments can meet their responsibilities of stabilizing the past debt and providing a measured flow of future funds. The central problem is not one of mechanics but of the lack of will. Governments, bankers and even the borrowers themselves still hanker for the irresponsible excesses of the last nine years. But the bonanza is over and cannot be brought back again.

The world enjoyed an unexampled rise in prosperity, standards of life and political cooperation after 1945. It did so because we achieved a higher level of international cooperation, and institutional support for it, than ever before. But from around 1970, instead of recognizing that to continue our prosperity we required an enhanced level of systematic cooperation expressed institutionally, the leaders of the world regressed to a lower level of cooperation. The result has been immense damage to our collective global interests, a dangerous undermining of political and economic cooperation in all ar-

Multilateral debt renegotiations, 1974-83

(millions of current dollars)

| Country | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Argentina | | | ● 970 | | | | | | | ○ |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | ● 29 | ● 408 | | ○ |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Central African Rep. | | | | | | | | ■ 55 | | ○ |
| Chile | ■ 509 | ■ 216 | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | ○ 215 |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | ○ 970 |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Guyana | | | | | | | ● 29 | | | ● 14 |
| India | ▲ 179 | ▲ 157 | ▲ 169 | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | ● 128 | | ● 103 | ● 27 | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | ■ 30 | ■ 142 | ■ 103 | ○ |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | ○ |
| Mexico | | | | | | | ● 582 | ● 190 | ● 55 | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | ▲ 263 | | |
| Pakistan | ▲ 650 | | ● 387 | | ■ 478 | ● 521 | | | | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | ● 4600 | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | ■ 234 | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | ■ 77 | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | ■ 27 | | ■ 373 | ■ 39 | ● 553 | ■ 174 | ■ 300 |
| Togo | | | | | | ■ 170 | ● 68 | ■ 92 | | ■ 181 |
| Turkey | | | | | | ▲ 573 | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | ▲ 1223 | ● 2640 | ▲ 2800 | | ● 3100 | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | ■ 27 | ■ 10 | ○ |
| Zaire | | | | | | | | ■ 270 | ■ 210 | ■ 1147 |
| | | | | | | | | | ● 402 | ■ 606 |

Note: ■ = Paris Club Renegotiation ▲ = Ad-Consorta Renegotiation ● = Commercial Bank Renegotiation. IMF estimates are in italics. A combination of IMF estimates with any of the first three categories is possible in any year. ○ = Under negotiation. Formal agreement not reached as of January 1983.

Sources: World Bank Debt Reporting System; data compiled by the IMF as of February 1983

ase, a deep and dangerous recession, inflation, banking instability and unemployment.

Happily there are signs that the leaders of the developed world are awakening to the threat which the lack of concerted action offers to our safety and welfare. But the voice of informed opinion worldwide must now be heard loudly and

clearly, speaking up for the protection of our global interests and the promotion of orderly world recovery.

Harold Lever is a member of the British House of Lords, and was cabinet member and financial adviser in the administrations of Prime Ministers Harold Wilson and James Callaghan.

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Latin America: debtors cartel is needed but unlikely

By Rosario Green
Special to WorldPaper

MEXICO CITY—In spite of recent debt renegotiations, the end of the financial crisis in Latin America is not yet in sight. Reschedulings of debt have only put off the day of reckoning.

In the meantime, debtor countries have begun to talk of forming a "debtors cartel" to wring concessions from the banks, and the banks are in turn pressuring their own governments to assume much of the risk.

By the end of 1982 the region's foreign debt had already approached the \$300 billion mark—or approximately half the developing world's total foreign debt. But it is not only the size of the debt that makes the situation in Latin America so dangerous. Several other factors are also involved.

First, the loans are highly concentrated in a very few important borrowers. With a combined debt of over \$200 billion, just three countries—Brazil, Mexico and Argentina—account for two-thirds of the total. In all, fully 90 percent of the region's debt lies in only seven countries.

Secondly, the debt is highly concentrated regarding lenders as well. A major portion of the loans—ranging between 70 and 90 percent, depending on the debtor country—were contracted with international commercial banks. This group in-

cludes not only the large multinational banks, but also medium and small banks that during the 1960s dramatically increased their share in financing the developing nations. Moreover, the Latin American debt is heavily concentrated with the American commercial banks which jointly hold as much as 60 to 75 percent of the total figure.

Unlike Argentina, which borrowed heavily but did not grow, Mexico and Brazil initially did manage to channel their foreign loans toward economic growth. More recently, though, this has not been the case. Both economies are now trapped in the vicious circle of applying for new loans to pay old debts. Consequently, their foreign debt has today become one of the major hindrances of the very development it once supported.

Now the Latin American debtor nations must acquiesce in the International Monetary Fund-devised economic policies that call for a drastic contraction and adjustment of their domestic economies. Otherwise, there will be no qualifying for the financial resources they so badly need to quench their foreign currency thirst.

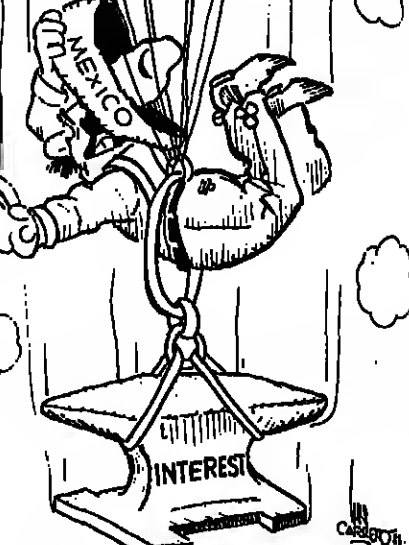
Debtors, however, were not alone in following unwise policies. Lenders also relaxed their standards and overextended themselves in specific countries. This trend resulted from the intense competition fueled by the oil booms of 1973-74 and 1979 that created an international liquid-

ity, the surplus of which was recycled through those international banks.

Meanwhile, the international banking community began a process of reorganization that led to the decision of joining forces and to the establishment of the International Finance Institute which, according to some experts, may become a true "leaders cartel."

"Though lenders and debtors alike recognize this state of 'mutual captivity,' the events have not been properly exploited by the developing nations—at least not by those in our region. Somebody is yet to officially state the urgent need for an increasing solidarity among debtors and to seek the organization of a cartel for the joint renegotiation of their individual debts or any other concerted action.

In fact, the opposite is the case. The more heavily indebted Latin American countries have so far not come even close to the worst expectations of the international bankers. While the idea of a regional cartel has been promoted in some academic and semi-official circles, certain countries have profusely and sternly stated their adamant rejection of unified



A view from Latin America: WorldPaper cartoon by Carreno of the daily newspaper Novedades, Mexico City

or "bloc" actions of any sort. Bilateral negotiations are generally favored in the belief that they might bring larger individual benefits.

The debtor states will never be able to reimburse their loans—and that is self-defeating. In Latin America, some nations like Mexico have been rescued with a moratorium on the principal, but Brazil and others cannot even meet these terms, unable as they are to secure new loans.

Concerted action has become a must. While a cartel may not be deemed viable in the short term, debtor countries should

until middle age had been an industries coffee grower in the Andes. Under his rule, oil was discovered in Venezuela (1917) and began yielding revenues that were for the time as unexpected and as significant as the ones that made recent Venezuelan governments lose their bearings, spend it all and borrow on top of it. Not Gomez. The experience of 1902 and his former business background made him, moneywise. He took no foreign loans. And with the help of oil revenues, by 1930 he had made Venezuela one of the few countries in the world without one penny of foreign debt. May God bless the soul of the crusty old tyrant.

Carlos Rangel co-hosts a leading television talk show in Caracas.



Remains of the fortress of the commander of the Libertador fortress in Venezuela after it had been dynamited by the gunboats of European creditors on December 14, 1902.

Gunboats came to collect from Venezuela in 1902

By Carlos Rangel
Associate Editor in South America

CARACAS—At the end of July, as refinancing negotiations dragged on fruitlessly between Venezuela and its creditors, a spokesman for one of the hundreds of banks involved said that one option open to the bankers was to seize Venezuelan assets abroad.

This brought back to this country, saddled with a foreign debt of some US\$80 billion much of it already past due, bitter memories of the last time it was besieged—literally—by bill collectors. That was in 1902.

One has to wonder, then as now, how and why bankers operate under the false notion that the normal prudence they exercise when weighing loan applications from individuals or corporations is unnecessary when they lend to countries. The latter are supposed to be bankrupt by proof—until sad and shocking facts prove to the contrary. Evidently, if interest and commissions are high enough, banks press money onto countries however glaring their inability to repay. That was certainly the case in Venezuela at the turn of the century.

For decades Venezuela had been unable to get out from under the debt left by its war of independence (1811-1824). That, plus additional loans and accumulated interest, amounted in 1900 to nearly 200 million bolivars. (Total fiscal revenue that year was under 50 million and exports brought in less than 10 million.)

Germany, whose bankers had been foolishly enough to make yet another loan as late as 1898, began making threatening noises by 1901. During the next year, France, Great Britain and Italy joined the Germans in a creditors' cartel and began talking of forcible

action. On December 2, 1902, their diplomatic representatives in Caracas issued an ultimatum to the Venezuelan government and then fled to their countries' merchant ships in the nearby port of La Guaira. Just over the horizon lurked ships of a different kind—gunboats.

The next day they shelled La Guaira and seized or destroyed the few pitiful boats of the Venezuelan Navy. Marines (mercifully not North American) came ashore and subjected civilian and military authorities to sundry humiliations. At the same time, other Venezuelan ports were shelled and blockaded. President Cipriano Castro issued a fiery proclamation that is quoted in Venezuelan school books—and has been dusted off in recent weeks as ammunition against the International Monetary Fund: "Insolent foreign feet have trodden our fatherland's sacred soil..." etc. He then invoked the Monroe Doctrine, US President Monroe's 1823 warning to European countries not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.

Indeed, the United States was deeply concerned about the events in Venezuela, and they were at the origin of what came to be known as the "Teddy" Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. In his 1904 State of the Union message to Congress, Roosevelt declared: "Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power." This led to no fewer than 20 landings of US Marines in Caribbean countries after 1905.

But in 1902 it was too late for an American show of force off Venezuelan shores, which would have meant risking a clash with the warships of four European na-

tions. Instead, US Ambassador Bowen left Caracas for Washington to brief Secretary of State John Hay who then began parlaying with the ambassadors of the blockading powers. Bowen also had been empowered by the Venezuelan government to negotiate on its behalf. On February 13, doubtless under strong American pressure, Venezuela's European creditors came to a reasonable agreement, which is to say one that Venezuelans could be expected to honor.

This story has an epilogue. Cipriano Castro was a profligate and imprudent ruler, but he was succeeded in 1908 by a very different kind of strongman, Juan Vicente Gomez, who

at least attempt greater cooperation to jointly defuse stages in the repayment process. In all probability, the first step should be the exchange of information among debtor countries on the terms of the loans received, the extent of each one's economic difficulties, and so on. As a second step, the more experienced countries should support the others by providing technical assistance in the renegotiation of the foreign debt. The third stage should focus on designing a common set of guidelines for negotiating with the international banks—even if these negotiations remain only bilateral.

Moreover, it is also important that debtor nations agree upon a new way of setting priorities for allocating their foreign currency. Imports supporting the industrial base, employment levels and economic growth should head the list. This setting of priorities by no means entails default. It only makes payment of the debt's service a secondary, residual goal.

Coordinated action, however, cannot blossom in the absence of a profound spirit of cooperation between lenders and debtors. But the latter must also command the political will to stand their ground before pessimistic voices intent on reprisals. The mid- and long-term vision must prevail over monetary selfishness.

Rosario Green is director of the Instituto Matias Romero de Estudios Diplomáticos (Matias Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies), an agency sponsored by the Mexican Foreign Affairs Ministry, and former representative to the World Bank.

East Asia: reserves and ratios in spotlight

By Alan Chalkley
Special to WorldPaper

HONG KONG—It was six years ago that Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, was revealed to be insolvent. It was a moral tale, but it seems that nobody drew the moral.

Pertamina had launched vast development schemes—not only for oil, but in farming, mining, power, housing, its own private air fleet and its own industrial estate on an island near Singapore. These were financed by foreign borrowing, and hardly at all by internally generated profits.

The bubble began to burst in February 1976, when Pertamina failed to make its payments on a short-term loan of \$40 million from a syndicate led by Republic National Bank of Dallas. Republic National demanded payment and threatened court action.

It seemed incredible. How could the biggest money-maker in one of the world's largest oil-producing countries be insolvent? It took an international consortium of creditors to straighten out the mess. Most of the non-oil activities were hired off, many projects were dropped, orders for tankers were cancelled.

What had gone wrong? Reduced to its simplest terms, Pertamina had vastly overestimated its future net income. The servicing of capital was many times the most optimistic estimate of net receipts.

Eastern Europe: debts to the West, obligations to the East

By Silviu Brucan
Associate Editor in Eastern Europe

BUCHAREST—While it is true in general that the debt of socialist countries to the West has been brought on by trade imbalances, the details vary a good bit from country to country.

Both Poland and Romania, for example, had based their drives for industrialization on Western credits and have been particularly hard-pressed to keep up with their annual debt payments, given the recession-inspired dwindling Western markets and high US interest rates.

Hungary, on the other hand, has managed to maintain a dynamic exchange with the West, which puts it in a much more manageable position. Although it owed US\$6 billion at the end of 1982, it still is able to get new loans.

East Germany keeps afloat despite its \$10 billion debt mainly because its trade arrangements with West Germany create an influx of hard currency. Recently, for example, a consortium of West German banks provided a loan of one billion marks that carried with it a guarantee by

the Kohl government.

Czechoslovakia has been cautious and owes a mere \$3.2 billion, but the price it pays for its caution is a stagnant economy. Bulgaria is the happiest fellow in the East. Not only is its foreign debt minimal (\$1.8 billion), it has aggressively pushed its exports, giving it hard currency to import needed technology and know-how from the West.

The USSR expects to earn about \$40 billion from hard-currency exports (gas and oil, arms, gold, etc.) so it is in a much better position than its allies to settle its \$8 billion debt to the West. Indeed, East European countries have been hit not only by dwindling Western markets but also by a deterioration in their terms of trade with the USSR.

The USSR makes up for lower oil prices by selling more to the West and cutting back oil sales to its Comecon allies. While East European countries get energy from the USSR somewhat cheaper than OPEC prices, they have to divert the best of their goods (those that can be exported to the West for hard currency) to pay for it. And little relief is in sight since the summit

meeting scheduled for May to work out a new trading strategy was postponed indefinitely.

Because of their snowballing debt, the Eastern governments decided in 1982 to cut back on imports from the West and as a result they achieved a trade surplus for the first time. But this strategy extracts a heavy toll. As a rule, the major imports are industrial equipment and know-how. So while the cut in consumer-good imports is difficult enough, cutting back on technology imports defeats much of what the East European countries are trying to achieve—to catch up with capitalism. That is why Poland, which owes \$25 billion, and Romania, which owes \$10 billion, have made long-term debt-rescheduling arrangements with Western banks and governments so they can continue to import badly needed industrial equipment.

These arrangements also reflect the fact that at a time of protracted recession, Western countries simply cannot afford to give up what has become a growing, profitable and increasingly competitive business—industrial exports to Eastern Europe. Trade between that region and the West rose to over \$90 billion during 1980 and West European governments are anxious to surpass that figure not to reduce it. In addition, well over a million jobs in Western Europe depend on trade with the East. In specific industries hard hit by recession, the impact can be dramatically important and this may explain why Western Europe's view of East-West trade differs from that of the US.

But, finally, whatever the arrangements, Western bankers will continue to get their annual interest payments!

Silviu Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to the UN, is past editor of the national newspaper Scinteia.

"What is the percentage of export income spent on paying off due debt and interest?"

Under the rule of thumb that reserves sufficient to buy only three months of imports indicates stringency, Korea and the Philippines have to keep a tight rein on funds (which they are doing). As for debt-service ratio, 20 percent is regarded as the warning sign that further borrowing had better be jealously considered, and these two countries are toughening up their policies in this respect too.

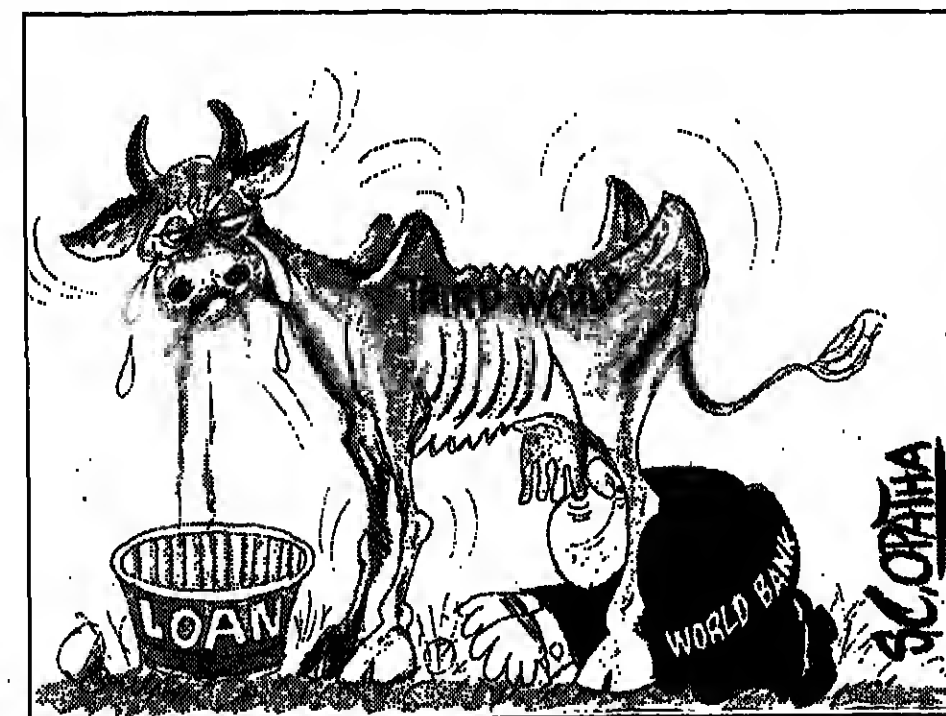
Indonesia, much hit by the oil crunch and already carrying stretched-out debt from past decades, is running reserves worth about 2.5 months' imports, and a debt-service ratio below 15—tight, but not desperate.

Malaysia, despite harrowing slumps in its export products, has reserves for five months' imports, and a debt-service ratio below 10. Thailand, whose experiences parallel Malaysia's, has a 2.5 months' import reserves and a ratio below 10. As for Singapore and Hong Kong, they have such minimal debt that the service ratio is well below one!

Nevertheless, the financial world has been through a nasty squeeze. A great deal of the blame must lie with the banks themselves; we have just been through a period when "credit control" and "credit-worthy analysis" have been discussed greatly in theory, but largely ignored in practice.

Perhaps a lot of grief would have been avoided if everyone had remembered the moral of Pertamina.

Alan Chalkley is a financial writer for Asian Finance and the Hong Kong Young Executive.



A view from Asia: WorldPaper cartoon by Opatha of the Ceylon Observer, Sri Lanka

Sound familiar? It should. In the past couple of years, whole nations have found themselves in the same fix: grossly overestimated income, grossly extended credit.

One estimate by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development puts the long-term debts of the non-oil producing less developed countries (LDCs) at some \$520 billion at the end of last year. Some \$200 billion of this was lent by the private sector, and the biggest lender has been the US financial system at about \$110 billion.

But such sums are of little use in either analyzing the problems or finding the solutions. The fact is that the non-oil LDCs improved their situations last year. According to Chase Manhattan Bank, aggregate current-account deficits of the LDCs fell some \$10-12 billion below the level of 1981, and their borrowing also shrank by \$10 billion.

What is more, this year, thanks to some recovery of commodity prices, lower interest rates and slackening oil costs, their

situation will further improve by at least \$20 billion with smaller interest and fuel import costs.

Which are the countries most under threat? Four in Latin America, two in Asia—Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile; South Korea, and the Philippines. Not India, Bangladesh or China? No. In fact their reserves are good, and their foreign borrowings are relatively small. What about all those African nations either on the verge of decertification or political disruption? No. They are in a truly parlous state, but not owing to foreign debt; you might say they are so poor that they cannot have any debt problems.

Let us look a little more closely at the Asian countries on that list. The real burden of debt is exemplified not in the total borrowed, but in two simple relationships—the reserves as a measure of imports, and the debt-service ratio.

The first relationship answers the question, "How long would the foreign reserves last if they were all spent on imports?" The other answers the question,

Lenders

It seems there is no way but bankruptcy

By Augustus L. Putnam
Special to WorldPaper

NEW YORK—The real issue of the international debt is ordinary paying jobs. People are out of work because international trade is crippled by the debt crisis. The problem is how to get them back to work.

What has happened is that Western bankers have decided that whole countries, most of them in Latin America, will not be able to pay their bills, that they can therefore lend no more money to those countries and that restructuring of the debt or some other form of bankruptcy is the only solution.

Bankruptcy at this level would mean that there would be no more international trade credit. While business within the country could continue much as before, those concerns which rely on imported parts or materials could no longer buy them. Unfortunately, these are often the very businesses who export the most, and their inability to produce therefore hurts the country the most.

National governments, of course, have few assets beyond the exports of their industries and, while they may be totally unable to pay their contracted foreign bills, they cannot go through any practical bankruptcy procedure because there are no assets to foreclose. There is an old and wry adage that says countries never go bankrupt, only their creditors.

Take the cases of two American companies selling machinery in Ecuador to

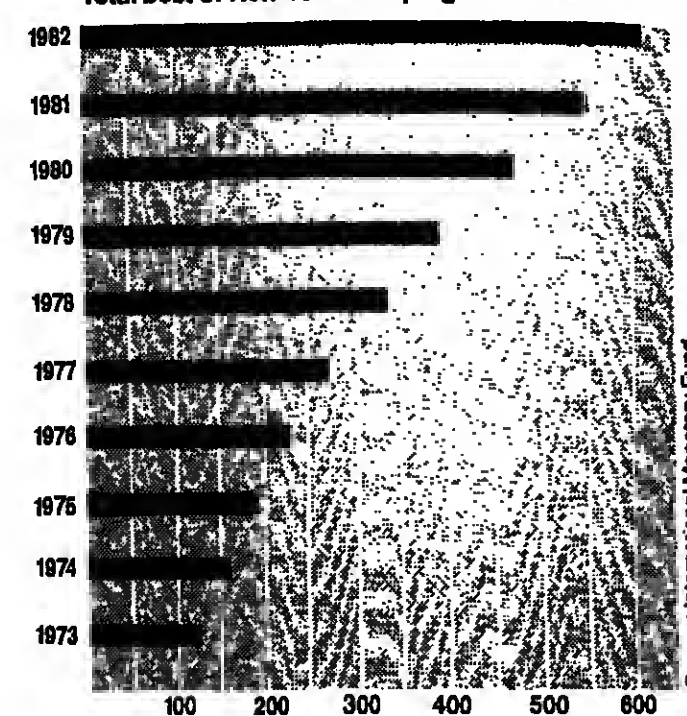
the private sector. The first company sold advanced packaging machinery to the shrimp industry, packaging frozen shrimp according to American and European retail buyer specifications. By upgrading production to this standard, it was demonstrated that the machinery paid for itself in three years though it had a useful life of fifteen.

With expansion of the Ecuadorian shrimp industry, additional machines are now needed, but they cannot be paid for. Ecuador is caught up in the Latin debt crisis; it cannot give foreign exchange for new machinery when the old debts are not being paid and banks outside Ecuador are unwilling to lend anyone in the country fresh money, even though the machine would quickly pay for itself and contribute foreign earnings to the country. The loss to Ecuador is obvious.

Multiplying by a number of parallel cases, the American company has lost \$20 million in export sales and, in consequence, has laid off 200 skilled and related workers by 1983.

A second case concerns Caterpillar Tractor, a major manufacturer of farm and road-making equipment and a company with a long history of successful operation in every Latin country. In Ecuador, as elsewhere, Caterpillar worked closely with selected dealers, giving machinery on credit, watching closely over inventory, sales and installment sales collections and helping the dealer to borrow the necessary working capital for his business, both in dollars and in sucra.

A Rising Tide of Debt
Total Debt of Non-Oil Developing Countries



With farm prices held down for political reasons and with public works projects slowed, dealer sales dropped, collections on installment paper fell and inventories grew.

This all too familiar pattern was assumed to be temporary. Better times would come. So far they have not.

Hindsight is liberally and happily applied when things go wrong and discussions of the debt crisis provide no exception. Villains will be found, and usually in high places. The customary villains are either Latin politicians who tried to adjust their economies to high energy costs without sacrificing the growth

of living standards (a guns and butter approach not unknown in developed countries) or international bankers and financial advisers who loaned the money to cover the energy costs believing it would succeed.

It is well to remember that rising living standards require increasing amounts of energy and that the cost of energy has risen tenfold in relation to the traditional exports of Latin America.

Reduced to the basics, the solution to the debt crisis is the reduction of that disparity in Latin terms of trade.

The world's banks have subsidized the cost of energy by lending a large part of it. Now they and we are faced with the frightening prospect of settling these debts. The coincidence of \$36-per barrel oil and 22 percent interest rates two years ago has brought this issue to a head with dizzying speed.

In a simpler world, this myriad of individual transactions, individual sales and individual pieces of debt would be worked out one by one between the parties concerned. Those who could not pay would be found bankrupt, and those who had loaned them money would write off what they could not recover. Bankruptcy and default have always gone hand in hand with economic progress.

But this is not that simpler world. Governments have increasingly, and with the encouragement of lenders, guaranteed directly assumed private debt, thus imposing themselves between the lender and the user of the money. The government now owes the money but neither owns nor controls the assets. The lender no longer has claim on the owner of the assets and local bankruptcy is therefore a resolution for nobody.

Bankruptcy settlements on a national scale have never been tried, partly because of the absence of assets to foreclose and partly because there is no world authority to enjoin sovereign authority to accept terms of settlement either as debtor or creditor. Nonetheless, it is hard to imagine any less drastic process that can quickly and successfully cut down that mountain of debt to a size that is manageable. And only when the debt is seen to be manageable will credit be available.

Augustus L. Putnam is a financial consultant with 28 years of experience in international commercial banking. He recently was executive vice-president of Allied Bank International.

Anthony Westell is political analyst for the Toronto Star and professor of journalism at Carleton University in Ottawa.

Would you listen to a woman? You should.

By Anthony Westell
Associate Editor
in North America

NEW YORK—In Colombia, Woman's World Banking (WWB) has guaranteed a loan making it possible for a woman to double the size of her bicycle manufacturing and repair business.

In Ahmadabad, India, WWB has loaned \$25,000 to a women's cooperative bank which in turn is helping women to enlarge their goat herds, to buy cows for a milk co-op, to improve a small shoe manufacturing concern and to develop many other small businesses.

In the Dominican Republic, WWB-backed loans are assisting women operating small clothes manufacturing concerns to improve their buying and marketing skills and organization.

The idea for Women's World Banking came out of the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City in 1975. It was recognized there that although women carry on much of the small business activity in most countries, they seldom have access to bank finance and management training. The organization was formally incorporated in the Netherlands in 1979 because Dutch law is particularly suitable for such a nonprofit enterprise. But operating headquarters are in New York.

With grants from the Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Canadian and US governments, with gifts from foundations, corporations, church groups, and individuals, and with the first proceeds of a \$10 million issue of debentures, WWB now has a capital fund of about \$2.7 million.

It operates through national groups organized by women business leaders in

their own countries. At present there are groups in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay. Affiliates are being formed in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom, Zimbabwe and Brazil.

To encourage banks to lend to small businesses operated by women, WWB will guarantee up to 50 percent of the loan and the national affiliate will guarantee up to 25 percent, leaving the bank with only 25 percent of the risk. In this way it is hoped to make bank finance available to women entrepreneurs—some of whom now have to rely on money lenders charging exorbitant rates—and also to accustom banks to the idea of doing business with small concerns run by women.

There are now five national groups arranging some 200 loans totaling about \$600,000. Since 1979, 250 loans have been guaranteed in 34 countries, and there have been no defaults. The loans are made on strictly commercial terms, and conditions sometimes require women borrowers to take management training.

The president and operating chair of WWB in New York is Michaela Welsh, who learned about business during 17 years on Wall Street where she rose to become a partner in a finance company. While working for the giant Merrill Lynch corporation, Welsh was sent to Lebanon to help set up a Middle East program, and there she became interested in small businesses operating in village economies. Back in the United States, she spent several years with foundations and

with a congressional project studying alternative economies and technologies.

She says the WWB, having just got started, is growing faster than expected and may in the future move far beyond the concept of guaranteeing small loans for women in business. She talks of assisting women to organize buying and marketing co-ops, of providing management training and of encouraging women to acquire skills in the new information and alternative energy technologies—but always with the idea of strengthening national economies by enabling women to contribute their entrepreneurial talents to the private sector.

Why has Woman's World Banking had such success in its foreign operations while the major commercial banks are in such trouble? "Loans made by big banks and now being defaulted on," explains Welsh, "are subsidized loans. They make people dependent on the lender."

"The lenders don't recognize that businesses can sustain the market rate on a loan if the loan is fair and there is structure to give the small business access to the market. The loan has to be on the local level, from the inside. The big outstanding loans today were not carefully structured partnerships between borrowers and lenders with legitimate assessments of the business."

"There is efficiency in small loans, and a small-scale economy," Welsh continues. "It's important to create channels for small lending. We have done that and focused on women."

Banks should keep the loans flowing but also monitor country exposure

By Richard D. Hill
Special to WorldPaper

BOSTON—The past 12 months have been the most difficult for international commercial banking since the Great Depression. Since 1979, international banks have been faced with about 40 debt reschedulings involving more than 30 countries—about the same number of reschedulings as took place in the 22 years between 1966 and 1978.

Some countries pursued policies of domestic fiscal and monetary management predicated on the assumption that the inflationary world environment of the 1970s would continue. During the 1970s, international commercial banks mobilized large volumes of finance in a highly competitive atmosphere. These loans were attractive to sovereign borrowers since they were offered without the conditions attached to World Bank and IMF loans. Loans outstanding to less developed countries (LDCs) from commercial banks grew from \$35 billion in 1973 to \$253 billion in 1981, or at a compound annual rate of 28 percent. Lending by US banks grew at an annual rate of 22 percent over the same period, well in excess of the estimated growth of bank capital of approximately 11 percent.

While there has been a well-defined rule in US banking that loans to any one corporation should not exceed 10 percent

of capital, no such hard and fast rules exist for total exposure in any one country. Furthermore, it has been argued that loans to governments, which make up a large proportion of credits to LDCs, are inherently less risky than credits to the private sector because of the wider range of options available to a government in adjusting cash flow.

In the near term, it is imperative that financial flows from banks continue in order to avoid an abrupt decline in priority trade and ongoing projects that will expand productive capacity.

While net new lending to Latin America is largely involuntary today, many banks are still interested in Asia. Yet in looking toward the Far East, banks must keep in mind the difficult experience of Latin America. This involves close monitoring of economic performance in borrowing countries; restraining lending when borrowing policies are unsoundly based, and being prepared to lend additional funds in support of genuine adjustment measures.

Can we perceive through the fog of the current crisis a new era of orderly and voluntary growth in the international activity by commercial banks? It is still too soon to tell, but we should know a lot more about the future course of this international financial system by the end of the year. There are several encouraging developments.

Who's In Debt to the I.M.F.

July 31, '82 International Monetary Fund figures

July 01, 02 International Monetary Fund figures

| The Leading Borrowers | | Borrowers Reaching Their Credit Limit | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Country | Millions of dollars | Country | Percent borrowed against quota | Millions of dollars |
| India | \$1,925 | South Korea | 451% | \$1,258 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,465 | Jamaica | 440 | 532 |
| Turkey | 1,375 | Turkey | 420 | 1,373 |
| South Korea | 1,258 | Sudan | 350 | 504 |
| Pakistan | 989 | Ivory Coast | 347 | 432 |
| Philippines | 867 | Yugoslavia | 323 | 1,465 |
| Morocco | 723 | Mauritania | 334 | 143 |
| Zambia | 652 | Kenya | 310 | 338 |
| Thailand | 624 | Morocco | 295 | 723 |
| Peru | 579 | Zambia | 283 | 652 |
| Other | 7,043 | | | |
| TOTAL | 17,500 | | | |

Note: Under I.M.F. rules, the maximum a country can borrow against its membership obligation, or quota.

Note: Under I.M.F. rules, the maximum a country can borrow against its membership obligation, or quota, is 450 percent.

Source: International Monetary Fund

First, interest rates have declined significantly since mid-1982, and a recovery has begun in the United States and other industrial countries. These more favorable world conditions will help developing countries earn their way out of debt servicing problems.

Second, oil prices are not likely to rise in real terms for the next year or so. The result is significant foreign exchange relief for most developing countries, notably Brazil, the Philippines and Korea, while restraining export earnings for cash-short oil exporters, such as Mexico, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Third, the informal mechanism of consultation and cooperation between international commercial banks, central banks and the IMF has been severely

tested and responded well. Under extreme pressure, complex financial packages have been put together to restore near-term liquidity. However, longer term structural problems have yet to be addressed.

The responsibility of commercial banks is to develop a more systematic and objective approach to international lending and to work more closely with official agencies to build an international financial system that fosters sustained, non-inflationary growth without recurrent crises.

Richard D. Hill is chairman of the executive committee of the Bank of Boston Corp. and former president of the International Monetary Conference.

The Giant Panda needs your help to survive

ONCE every eighty to a hundred years the bamboo forests in China's Sichuan Province burst into flower and then die off. And that's bad news for the Giant Panda, which depends for its survival on huge amounts of bamboo.

But that's just one of the problems facing the Panda.

To ensure that it has a future it is vital to preserve the complex ecosystem in which it lives, to carry out research into its dietary needs and investigate possible alternatives, to discover the reasons for its low reproduction rate, to study the problem of internal parasites—all these factors and many more which threaten its survival.

Recognition of the urgent need to solve these and other problems has resulted in a unique and historic partnership between WWF and the People's Republic of China.

WWF has agreed to contribute US \$1,000,000 towards a total of about US \$3,000,000 needed by the Chinese Government to mount a major Panda Conservation Programme. This includes construction of a research and conservation centre in the largest of the Panda reserves—Wolong Natural Reserve in Sichuan Province.

A team from WWF, led by the distinguished biologist Dr. G. Schaller, is already at work in Wolong together with top Chinese scientists under the leadership of Professor Hu Jinsu.

The Giant Panda is an endangered animal. It is also the symbol of WWF's worldwide conservation efforts to save life on earth.

WWF needs money—your money.

Please send contributions to the WWF National Organisation in your country or direct to:

WWF International, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.
WWF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

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The way it is

WHO?

The Growing Debt of Major Borrowers

(in \$ billions)

| | 1973 | 1976 | 1979 | 1982 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Brazil | 13.8 | 20.6 | 57.4 | 88.2 |
| Mexico | 8.6 | 21.8 | 40.8 | 38.0 |
| Argentina | 6.4 | 8.3 | 19.0 | n.a. |
| Spain | 5.7 | 6.9 | 22.2 | 35.8 |
| Korea | 4.6 | 8.7 | 20.5 | 31.3 |
| Venezuela | 4.6 | 13.4 | 15.9 | n.a. |
| India | 10.5 | 7.7 | 14.9 | 21.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 4.6 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 20.4 |
| Indonesia | 5.9 | 9.0 | | |
| Israel | | | | |

Source: Institute for International Economics

WHERE?

Geographic Distribution of Global Debt

Figures represent long-term debts at the end of 1982. Excluded are industrialized countries of Western Europe and OPEC members.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Latin America and Caribbean | \$209 billion |
| Soviet Union and Eastern Europe | \$85 billion |
| Western Europe | \$69 billion |
| Africa | \$67 billion |
| Middle East | \$39 billion |

Source: International Monetary Fund

HOW?

Top Banks in Third World Loans

(in \$ billions)

| Bank | Total Loan | % of Equity |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Citibank (US) | \$9.8 | 203% |
| BankAmerica (US) | 6.8 | 148 |
| Manufacturers Hanover (US) | 6.8 | 245 |
| Chase Manhattan (US) | 6.0 | 220 |
| Royal Bank of Canada (Canada) | 5.0 | 170 |
| Lloyd's (UK) | 4.5 | more than 100 |
| Midland (UK) | 4.3 | more than 100 |
| Morgan Guaranty (US) | 4.0 | 150 |
| Chemical (US) | 3.5 | 180 |
| Bank of Tokyo (Japan) | 3.0 | 260 |
| Bank of Montreal (Canada) | 3.0 | unknown |

Sources: American Banker, IDC-A Analysis, London

WHY?

Groupings of Countries in Debt

Long-term debt divided according to IMF classifications.

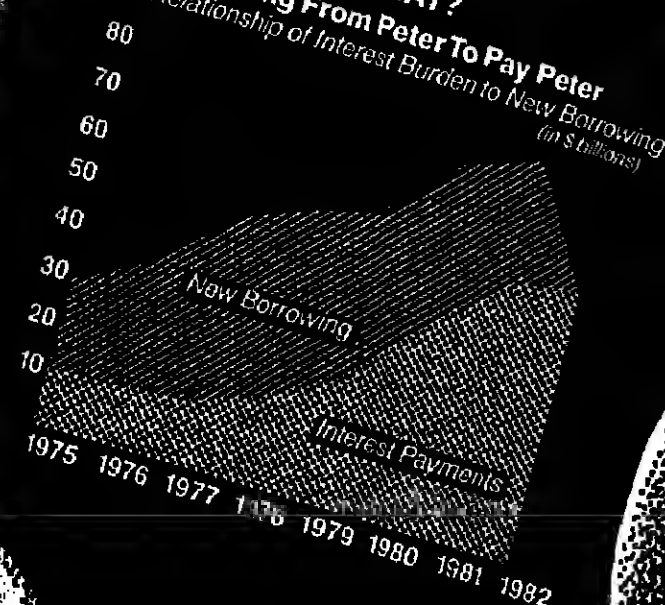
| | |
|--|---------------|
| Soviet Bloc Countries | \$85 billion |
| Net Oil Exporters (non-OPEC) | \$108 billion |
| Other Oil Importers | \$127 billion |
| Low Income Oil Importers | \$80 billion |
| Oil Importers That Export Finished Goods | \$184 billion |

Source: International Monetary Fund

WHAT?

Borrowing From Peter To Pay Peter

Relationship of Interest Burden to New Borrowing



1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982

فانك تاني

R. JONES

'That there is a generalized debt crisis is a major misconception'

For an overall perspective on the complexities of the debt crisis, WorldPaper interviewed A. W. Clausen, one of the world's most experienced financial experts. Mr. Clausen has been president of the World Bank since 1981. From 1970 until his move to the World Bank, he was president and chief executive officer of the Bank of America.

WorldPaper: Where does primary responsibility for the global debt crisis lie? Is it in the lending policies of the private banks or in the way the loans were used by the borrower countries? A major misconception is that there is a generalized debt crisis. Debts are country specific, and most developing countries continue to service their foreign debts in a timely fashion.

In most cases, the present payment problems are problems of liquidity rather than solvency. While some debtor countries are having difficulty meeting their obligations in the short term, their growth prospects and their long-run ability to export are such that they should continue to be able to carry a reasonable amount of debt over the longer term. These sorts of problems are not unique to developing countries.

Debt problems are on outgrowth of the broader economic difficulties which have beset both industrialized and developing countries in recent years. Major industrialized countries relied heavily on monetary restraint to bring down inflation, which led to high interest rates.

As a substantial portion of developing country debt consists of loans at variable rates, market changes in rates have had a rapid effect on the interest obligations of these countries. An increase of one percentage point in short-term dollar rates increases the combined annual debt service of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina by \$1.2 billion.

Certainly, there have been some instances of imprudent borrowing and lending in recent years but, generally speaking, the developing countries have used their loans productively.

Most of the heavy borrowers had dynamic economies. Their growth during the 1970s was much higher than that of the mature industrial economies. Their exports were growing rapidly so that their debt-service capacity was able to keep pace with their borrowing until 1980 when the global recession led to a drop in their exports and high interest rates pushed up the cost of servicing their debt.

From the banks' perspectives these countries had been good credit risks and had borrowed to finance sound investments.

Is there any real danger of debtor countries being declared in default on their loans?

To talk of declaring countries in default is not realistic. Banks cannot attach the assets of sovereign nations, so it makes more sense for them to work out arrangements to restore the full debt-service capacity of their borrowers. To call all the loans in would effectively mean writing most of them off. That would make it very difficult for countries experiencing temporary difficulties to borrow in the future.

Are the lending authorities, including the World Bank, guilty of not applying "due diligence" in their lending, thus encouraging developing countries in unsound borrowing?

Commercial bank lending inevitably involves risk. The question is whether, in the case of developing countries, banks took unacceptably high risks in pursuit of profit. Generally, the answer has to be "no."

Commercial banks played a very valuable role in recycling OPEC savings to oil-importing developing countries, enabling these countries to maintain their investment levels. In fact, the banks' international loan-loss experience has been much better than their domestic experience.

As far as official lenders are concerned, there is no evidence that developing countries were encouraged to borrow for unsound projects. World Bank projects are prepared with particular care and with keen attention to final results, and audits have shown an average rate of return of over 17 percent in recent years.

In fact, the World Bank does not involve itself in any project which does not indicate an economic rate of return of at least 10 percent at the time of appraisal. With that criterion, therefore, the Bank does not support unwise projects. However, while we can advise governments not to invest in unproductive enterprises, they have the sovereign right to make their decisions.



A. W. Clausen

If much of the problem is with debts to commercial banks, what can the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund do to help?

Both the World Bank and the IMF have special roles to play because they are in a better position to determine the creditworthiness of countries than are private banks. As international institutions owned by more than 140 countries, the Bank and the IMF are able to recommend economic policy changes which would be for less acceptable if recommended by others, whether national governments or private lenders.

As the adjustment programs that are recommended are often politically difficult and, therefore, unpopular, it is not surprising that they are sometimes met with criticism. But, by and large, the developing countries in question recognize that major problems can rarely be cured by painless remedies.

Will not the cumulative effect of austerity programs imposed on various

developing countries adversely affect world trade and thus compound the problem?

What we are really talking about is response that countries make to the crisis problems resulting from the recession. An adjustment program that leads to restructuring investment patterns, increase domestic savings and give incentives to exports may result in short-term growth and consumption during the adjustment period. However, countries that adopt such measures are likely to emerge stronger in the long run.

Unfortunately, many of the poor countries have very little flexibility to curtail their consumption levels and to maintain investment can result in social and human costs. These countries need development assistance, and it is tragic that the flow of aid funds is constrained—if not actually reduced—by some donors—just when they are needed the most.

I refer, of course, to the problems faced by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's arm that provides assistance to the poorest of the poor countries. The donor countries have been discussing what should be IDA's level of funding for the period 1984 to June 1987. We believe that level should be a minimum of \$16 billion, that would represent only a very small increase in real terms over the last replenishment, at a time when the demand for IDA resources has expanded enormously.

However, the initial position taken by the United States would reduce IDA's level to a level that could result in overall replenishment of as low as \$11 billion. A reduced IDA program would impose serious hardship on the countries that have the least flexible adjust to the recession.

can make loans only for economic development—for roads, ports, communications and similar capital projects—with "due regard for prospect of repayment." This has meant that most of the 20-year loans have gone to developing countries in the more advanced stages of economic and social growth. The bank does not permit borrowers to reschedule their debts and has never suffered a default.

To assist poorer countries, the International Development Agency (IDA) was formed in 1960. Money is made available in 50-year, interest-free loans—in other words, as foreign aid rather than as commercial loans—to encourage development. Another agency affiliated with the World Bank is the International Finance Corporation (IFC). It provides loans and assistance to private investors in the developing world, helping them assemble capital, technology and management. Last year it approved investments of about \$612 million.

The World Bank is committing up to 10 percent of its funds to what it calls Structural Adjustment Programs, which are designed specifically to help countries out of their balance-of-payments problems. Typically, these programs encourage food production, energy conservation and replacing industrial imports with home production where that is efficient. Over the years, such programs should reduce imports and encourage exports, thus improving the balance of payments.

Under its charter, the World Bank

In India, a new (and simple) \$25 insulin pump

By Arun Chacko
Associate Editor in South Asia

NEW DELHI—Back in November 1981, an extremely poor 18-year-old named Chinnaraj was admitted to the Madras General Hospital suffering from severe diabetes. Living far from doctors, he was in dire need of regular doses of insulin and in no position to buy the existing pump which cost \$1200. So, hospital physicians simply tied a small bottle of insulin around his neck and connected the bottle to a needle permanently injected into his abdomen.

"We had little or no control of the flow of insulin, which must be administered in controlled doses," recalled Dr. R.S. Hariharan of the Madras Medical College and General Hospital. "It was a cumbersome device. But it only cost 10 rupees (\$1), which was affordable by all our mainly poor patients."

A colleague from Calcutta, interested in medical engineering techniques, suggested that we make a cheap insulin pump," he continued. "We thought it was an excellent idea, and very enthusiastically began to collaborate with him." After a year of intense work, the Madras doctors and Dr. D. Bose, of the bioengineering department of the University College of Medicine in Calcutta, made a remarkable breakthrough. They came up with a simple Walkman-sized, battery-operated insulin pump, and a pocket calculator-sized control device. The pump was tied around the abdomen, with the control panel placed in a shirt pocket.

Aesthetically, the pump did not compete with Western models, which are one compact unit, but it performed all the functions of the more sophisticated device. What's more, the Madras model cost a mere \$25 against \$1200 for the existing Western pump. It was within financial reach of the great numbers of poverty-stricken diabetics who need such a device—of whom there are 200,000 in India alone.

The 300-gram pump basically controls the frequency and volume of insulin to be injected, performing the functions of the pancreas in healthy people. In villages without adequate medical facilities, it will prevent diabetics from going into coma, and is particularly useful for diabetic pregnant women during labor and delivery.

Two switches on the battery-powered control panel, which can be manually operated or programmed, regulate the frequency and amount of insulin to be injected. The electrical impulses from the panel trigger a mechanical device on the delivery system that operates an insulin-filled syringe. The frequency can be adjusted to once in three minutes, five minutes or even once every one or two hours.

"We require extra insulin just before we eat to digest the extra food that is coming," Dr. Hariharan explained. "We can give extra doses manually before a meal if a patient requires it."

"Suppose we tell a patient to have an extra bonus of 10 units before each meal," he added. "He is able to push a button so that it delivers 10 units. A readout shows the number of units delivered so the patient knows. It is a simple system."

"We have already tested our insulin pump on about 20 patients with excellent results," Dr. Seethiah, professor at the Madras Medical College, said. "Whenever multiple doses of insulin are needed and

constant monitoring is required, we put patients on the pump.

"We are able to control the diabetes in two or three days. We get to know how much insulin is required and program the pump accordingly. The pump has been tested on patients for the last six months. It has not failed once."

"However, we don't keep the needle inserted for more than 48 hours at a time," he said. "This is a tropical country, and there are chances of infection. Every two days we replace the needle and readjust the pump. The patient has the needle inserted all the time, but after the first prick he even forgets it's there."

Diabetics will undoubtedly be less conscious of the device once top engineers make it more compact. Given the rather simple engineering efforts of the doctors



who have thus far come up with two efficient prototypes, there is undoubtedly a simple scope to make the device more compact at no extra cost. Now it is time for some manufacturing company to take up the project and produce it commercially.

Arun Chacko, former chief reporter for the Indian Express, is a freelance journalist.



A young diabetic (above) wears the new insulin pump around his waist. The control panel is in his shirt pocket. Dr. V. Seethiah of the Madras Medical College (left) has tested the pump successfully on about 20 patients.

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INTERNATIONAL
BusinessWeek



Sports money

The top performer in US sports today is 'TV money'

By Hamlet F. Paoletti
Senior Editor

BOSTON—Many years ago a very respected and well-loved American football coach said that "winning is not the most important thing; it is the ONLY thing." Vince Lombardi was, of course, talking about what goes on on the field or around the benches. And he was, as the popularity of his phrase proved, a perfect example of the ideology of his times.

Today, many coaches and absolutely all club owners would repeat the phrase, but they would be saying something entirely different. They are not as naive in word that they probably would use when referring to the old coach's view of the game as the old-timers. Now, winning has less and less to do with what happens on the field. Or around the bases, for that matter. Professional sports today in the US means business, big business. That seems to be today's ideology: the ONLY thing is to make money.

It is true that all along there has been considerable amounts of money on the sidelines of American sports. But most of this money came from the physical presence of the fans in the stadiums, making this an obviously self-limiting type of revenue generation. Not only was the money limited by the size of the stadiums, but to earn it a team had to provide something

Television contracts have meant huge salaries for major US baseball stars like Reggie Jackson, of the California Angels.

Photograph by UPI



very interesting; otherwise the fans wouldn't come back the next season. That situation is changing, and today the money made at the gates is being replaced by a new source of revenue, so much so that pessimists are already envisioning games played with no live audiences at all. This new source of revenue is TV and its effects are shattering.

Like a technological sphinx, TV promises to devour those who cannot decipher its riddle. And it looks as though it is going to have quite a banquet. But TV is as generous as it is crude. With a captive audience spread all over the country, with super-hyped broadcasts, famous announcers, wealthy sponsors and an infinite array of technological marvels, TV is today bestowing undreamed riches all over sportsland.

Each professional football team, for example, received approximately \$12 million last year from broadcasting rights. People involved only have to figure out a way to benefit from all this money. That is the riddle. As with all riddles, the answer is deceptively simple. And also deadly. Financially deadly, that is.

With the new money coming in, and with the prospects of much more on the way, figures started to sky-rocket. Last year all top ten (in terms of salary) baseball players made over US\$1 million each. Club owners are happily counting the millions that come as a result of all TV contracts: networks, cable, pay cable.

Football coaches are also beneficiaries of the bonanza: the Dallas Cowboys' head coach, Tom Landry, himself a sphinx-like figure who never changes the expression on his face, made \$350,000 in 1982; and that same year his rival, the tough, macho-looking Don Shula, head coach of the Miami Dolphins, took home \$450,000. Rookie players are asking for unbelievable amounts of money, say \$200,000, to sign their contracts, and the teams are saying yes. The money is so big and pervasive that several players now have agents to take care of all their financial deals. More and more in stadiums and around ballparks these days, the bottom line is "Talk to my agent."

Here, as in any other place, there are exceptions. One of these occurred in the late 1970s when the California Angels' Lyman Bostock refused to accept his annual raise in salary, as written in his contract, saying he had played a lousy season and didn't merit it.

Baseball has always been the most traditional and popular sport in the US. It

has an aura of things past and is played today with the same uniforms, rules, and in some places in the same stadiums where it has been played for decades. It is not in any manner a modern game—modern here being defined as something that would be ideal for TV broadcasts. There is no time limit for each "inning" and there is only one break (almost no time for commercials) during each of the nine "innings" into which the game is divided.

Football, on the other hand, is very different today from the game that was played some time ago. It is almost entirely a TV sport. With strict time limits and action-packed plays that last only a few seconds, it is ideal for the short attention span of the average TV viewer, and provides more than enough breaks for commercials. It is not surprising, then, that it has become the most popular sport in the US, leaving baseball behind.

But the biggest difference between the two sports—as befits our present age—is in management. While baseball teams are more "capitalistic," each one fighting to make more money than the other, football has created a "socialistic" division of broadcast profits, where all teams, regardless of their performance, share equal parts of the total. So while the gap between "rich" and "poor" baseball teams is widening, with a very likely crisis looming on the horizon, all football clubs enjoy the easy life of someone with a guaranteed future.

This has generated a two-sided situation for the players. Baseball teams, depending on big stars to win games and attract TV audiences, are willing to pay astronomical salaries to any reasonably good athlete, which results in a crazy spiral of dollars with no end in sight. Once Smith, a shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals, earned \$1.1 million in 1982, well above the \$720,000 salary of August Busch III, chairman of Anheuser-Busch Inc., which owns the St. Louis Cardinals.

Football teams, on the other hand, know that even big names wouldn't help that much, since the cash difference between winning and losing is minimal. It exists at all. So only two football players—Cleveland Browns' Tom Cousin (1982) and Houston Oilers' Archie Manning (\$600,000)—made more money in 1982 than football commissioner Pete Rozelle (\$540,000). And, as a matter of fact, an article published some months ago, pointed out that a football team made half a million dollars if it does not go to the final game, the Super Bowl, where the championship is decided. The expenses are so big that the extra revenue, even if the team gets the title, does not cover them. Economically it does not make sense to win.

As a modern-day Oedipus, Pete Rozelle, the man who arranged the TV deals for the football teams, has done a marvelous job in solving the technological sphinx's riddle and in providing revenues aplenty to everyone. He has been so successful that some new ambitious impresarios decided to start a new football league this year. And they all looked in one direction to find support for their new enterprise: TV. Their prayers were answered, and even though the stadiums were not full during this first season of the new league, it will be back for the second season. They will be again—full. That's where the money is. And more and more that's what is important. Old coaches notwithstanding.

Hamlet F. Paoletti saw his first professional baseball game this past summer at Fenway Park, when the Boston Red Sox creamed the New York Yankees 10 to 3.

In the world of Brazilian soccer El Dorado lies abroad, mainly in Italy

By Pedro Autran Ribeiro
Special to WorldPaper

SÃO PAULO—On his knees at center-field in the Vills Belmiro Stadium, home of the Santos Futebol Clube for which he had played for 18 years, Pelé was saying goodbye to soccer. It was the evening of October 2, 1974. Virtually all Brazilian mass media covered that historic game, when the Santos faced the modest Ponte Preta and the great idol of the most popular sport in the country made that unexpected gesture halfway through the first period and left the field never to return.

Never more? Not quite. Not even Pelé escaped the fascination of the dollar: within eight months he was in New York City signing a contract with the New York Cosmos, his first game scheduled for June 15, 1975, at the Downing Stadium against the Dallas Tornado. (It was a 2-2 tie and Pelé scored the tying goal for the Cosmos.)

It was the biggest contract in soccer history: US\$9 million for two-and-a-half seasons (85 games), plus 67 percent of the merchandising of the Pelé brand.

Though he has been the best and most popular soccer player of all time, Pelé was doing nothing more than falling in line with the long tradition of exporting soccer players, talented or not, from Brazilian teams to foreign countries where the currency is strong.

Before and after Pelé, many Brazilian players went abroad, attracted by wages paid in currency that, when they came back, provided them with an easy life in Brazil. As early as 1931, Italy, a country that proved to be the biggest and the best market for Brazilian players, imported for Rome's Lazio team eight Brazilian players, all "oriundi" (from Italian families: Ratto, Castelli, Del Debbio, De Maria, Fantoni, Rizzetti, Serafini and Tedesco).

During the late 1930s and all through the 1940s such exports dwindled. The talent of the Brazilian players was less publicized abroad, and then the Second World War stopped this form of commerce. But even then Brazilian players like Mineirinho, who became part of a famous offensive line for Turin's Juventus team, and Ileso Amalfi, who played in Uruguay and Argentina in the late 1940s and in France in the early 1950s, kept alive the mystique of Brazilian soccer.

It was in the 1950s, though, that things began getting out of control, with an open bidding season on the idols of Brazilian soccer. Even before the national team had captured soccer's World Cup for the first time in 1958, showcasing such new talents as Pelé and Garrincha, Europe had already taken away great names: among them Julio Botelho, who gave a championship to Florence's Fiorentina team, Dinho da Costa, Vinicius and Humberto Biazzi who went to Italy; and Valter Marcano who went to Spain.

After the 1958 World Cup, being a Brazilian soccer player became synonymous with the highest technical ability, which was reaffirmed by Brazil's victory at the next World Cup in 1962 in Chile. At that time, Italy took away Jair da Costa, Dinho, Roberto Battaglia, Altafini, Amarildo. To Argentina went Almir Peres. Zozimo went to Peru. There were Brazilian soccer players every-



Even Pelé, the best and most famous soccer player in the world, could not escape the attraction of foreign earnings.

And in 1966 came the disastrous performance of the Brazilian national team at the World Cup in England. The exports faced a downturn.

But in times like these there always was the rest of Latin America—especially Colombia and Mexico—and some countries in Europe, like Spain and Portugal, that continued to absorb Brazilian soccer players.

In the 1970s, with Brazil winning its third World Cup, this time in Mexico in 1970, and with the world facing the oil crisis, there was a change in the direction of Brazilian soccer exports. The petrodollars and the Arab sheikhs' and princes' fascination with soccer began to cast a spell on the Brazilians.

Slowly, signing multimillion-dollar contracts, Brazilian coaches and players started going to places like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar. Among them was the current coach of the Brazilian national team, Carlos Alberto Parreira, under whose guidance the Kuwait national team, for the first time in history, qualified to play in the 1982 World Cup in Spain.

Players like Zenon, Ailton Lira, Luizinho, all average players, went to Arab countries earning good wages in dollars, and today are back in Brazil living like the rich. The biggest of these deals with the Arabs was made with one of the members of the 1970 national team: in August of 1978, Rivelino went to play for Riyadh's El Al team for two years, for \$2 million (\$1 million for him, the other one for his Brazilian team, Rio's Fluminense). He didn't even stay the two years, and today lives in São Paulo, like a millionaire.

Alongside the most brilliant players, who went abroad at the height of their careers, went others whose careers were almost over. Marketing themselves as part of the famous Brazilian soccer tradition,

they managed to make some money even though their bodies didn't show much ability anymore.

Such were the cases, for example, of the goal-keeper Manga, and of Jairzinho who became known after the 1970 World Cup as "the hurricane from Mexico." Still today he travels around in South American countries featured as the main attraction of minor teams. Even the US market, after the Pelé opening, had its share of these players—Rildo, Edu, Manoel Maria and Carlos Alberto (who, due to his enormous playing ability, stayed at the New York Cosmos for several seasons).

In the 1980s, however, El Dorado returned: Italy reopened its doors and as a first move, made a very impressive deal, taking Falcão, who played for Porto Alegre's Internacional, to Rome's Roma team. The Internacional took \$2.9 million, while the player received a bonus of \$1.3 million plus \$5000 a month, \$2000 extra per victory, \$1000 per tie, an apartment paid for by the Roma team in a very elegant neighborhood of the Italian capital, plus other expenses.

Like Altafini in the 1950s, Falcão was a huge success in Italian soccer, transforming the Roma, previously a mediocre team, into one of the best in the country, to the point of winning a national championship for the first time since 1941. After Falcão, and after the 1982 World Cup, which the Italians won but where the Brazilians played better soccer, Brazil started again its mass export of athletes.

Of the Brazilian national team that played in Spain in 1982, the Italians now have playing for them, besides Falcão: Toninho Cerezo, also taken by the Roma team, which paid \$4 million to the Minas Gerais' Atlético Mineiro; Edinho, a former Fluminense, signed by northern Italy's Udinese team for \$500,000; Dirceu, currently on the Verona team and previously in Spain with the Madrid's Atlético; Batista, for whom the Lazio paid \$1 million; Pedrinho, former Vasco,

taken by the Catania team for \$1.2 million; and above all others, today's greatest idol of Brazilian soccer, Zico, also signed by the Udinese, which paid to Rio's Flamengo \$4 million plus \$2 million to the player for a three-year contract. The run after the Brazilian players hasn't stopped yet, though the Italian authorities have expressed their concern about the huge amounts of money invested by the teams in these contracts.

The Italians (again the Roma) also tried to buy another great Brazilian idol, Sócrates of São Paulo's Corinthians team, but the amount asked—\$4.6 million for the team plus \$800,000 for the player for one year—scared them away and there was no deal. Also, unlike the vast majority of his fellow players who come from the lower strata of society, Sócrates, an M.D., knows his own importance and thinks in social terms: he prefers to stay in Brazil where today, besides playing, he is releasing records with his songs, producing theater plays and starring in motion pictures.

Right now the Italian market is closed because the buying season is over. But as soon as the next season starts the Italian agents will show up in Brazil, looking for the major stars. Brazil, after all, with its enormous foreign debt and its weak currency, needs all the dollars it can get; and Italy, where soccer is big business, needs the big attractions. And these attractions are absolutely worth the investment: the Udinese team, with only pre-season ticket sales, has already recouped the \$4 million invested in Zico.

Pedro Autran Ribeiro is a sportswriter for the daily evening newspaper *Jornal do Torde*, in São Paulo.

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Letters

Foul is fair

All mankind is aware of the ubiquitous deteriorating situation both politically and economically, but many more economic remedies have been advanced than political ones to rescue the world.

It is beyond reasonable doubt that all nations (the Third World in particular) are puppets of the superpowers in one way or the other. This interference accounts for the invariable underdevelopment in these countries, which is a direct upshot of the dislocated economic resources.

The two blocs are using the rest of the world as a playground. Unfortunately, both teams have shortcomings. The USA has "foul play" as its characteristic while the USSR is identified by continuous "offside."

When it comes to regulations governing the game, one wonders what the referee is doing. The referee, in this case the UN, is overwhelmingly US-biased. This might be due to the fact that the US is the one that provides the infrastructure and accommodation for the umpire.

While the US is employing its economic prestige to rule the world, the Soviets are looking at the arms race as their only hope of matching the economic opulence of the USA. As long as the UN remains looking upon the USA as its invariable promoter and hence deserving favorable treatment, the rest of the world

will have to look for some other means of settling their conflicts and grievances.

Some time back, the Soviets handled the ball in Afghanistan. The White House communicated the incident to the UN immediately, which in turn stopped the game and demanded a direct kick against Russia. Surprisingly, neither team accepted the idea. The USSR conceded the mistake but sought an indirect kick while the USA wanted it to be a penalty kick. From this controversial issue a number of questions arise: Is Kabul in the Soviet's penalty area? What happened when the US handled the ball in Nicaragua? Did anyone hear the referee's whistle? And is the foul play in the Middle East and Southern Africa a trivial matter? Or is the referee not equipped with any "red cards?"

The American collaboration with Israel is tantamount to the secret relationship between Western Europe and apartheid South Africa. It is really humiliating to note that Western developed nations are swapping human rights for gold bullion and a few more rends. African nations have come to think that capitalism stands for economic advancement solely while socialism has human rights as its emblem. This has been so because it is socialist countries that have been giving a helping hand (at least a recognizable one) in the liberation struggles in southern Africa. Capitalists in Western Europe are only concerned with a source of raw mate-

rials for their industries and a market for their finished products.

This is perhaps the reason why prospects for reviving the world economy are greater than those for settling the reputed scuffles of the world. This is again the reason why all the African countries liberated during the last decade have moved to the left. And some self-styled capitalistic countries like Kenya don't give a rap about the conditions prevailing in Southern Africa.

However, it is the two power blocs that have complicated the whole shebang. Andropov briefs his players that speed is an imperative quality for any good athlete and that whenever the need arises, foul play may be employed no matter whether the referee is seeing you or not. In Washington, Reagan instructs his team to pay no attention to the spectators who might grumble and shout over minor issues. He instructs his players, in a voice no louder than a whisper, "If you miss the ball, don't miss the leg."

One wonders how long the match is going to last.

—Ahmed Biryumunisho
Kampala, Uganda

Assigning frequencies

Your article on broadcasting ("Radio waves are still the highway of ideas," August 1983) did not touch on one important

point, the distribution of radio frequencies.

Imagine more than 30,000 spectators converging on a football stadium with seating capacity of only 10,000. The push and shove, scrambling for a seat, a few strong people shove the others and grab seats. More are left waiting outside.

Such is the situation of high-frequency radio broadcasting throughout the world. Of the more than 150 countries in the HF broadcasting, only 30 account for 60 percent of the channel hours. The USSR and the Soviet Union alone account for more than one-fifth of the world's total.

China made a proposal at the World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva to work out a plan to turn HF broadcasting frequencies more rationally. This and similar proposals by India and Yugoslavia won favorable response from the overwhelming majority of the participants.

China maintains that all countries should enjoy equal rights and recommends consultation to ensure a fair assignment of HF broadcasting frequencies. Whenever differences arise, they should be ironed out through negotiation and coordination irrespective of the size of a country. There should be no discriminatory stipulations.

Beijing, China

WorldDiary/Crocker Snow, Jr.

Global debt secrets
your mother never told you

IT WAS ten years ago in October 1973 that the last full-scale Arab-Israeli war broke out on Israel's Day of Atonement. The fallout of this Yom Kippur war can be felt today, not only in the passions and disputed boundaries of the fractious Middle East, but also in the economic balance sheet of nations the world over.

The most important result of the war was the six-month oil embargo imposed by some OPEC nations against Israel and her supporters. This sparked an explosion in the price of oil to its present level of roughly eight times its cost in 1973. This in turn triggered a worldwide recession and today's crisis of global debt. The first buildup of petrodollars in the OPEC countries, the shift of that wealth to Western nations, and then again as short-term, high-interest loans to many developing countries is the unhappy formula behind the \$800-700 billion of world debt today.

On one level, the debt crisis is complex and technical. The arms control, it is seen as a field only for the experts. Behind all the "in" talk of syndications and rescues and debt servicing, there are a couple of usually unmentioned fundamentals—almost like the importance of the rise in the price of oil—that impact on the subject nightly.

Private banking indeed

The first is the matter of banking confidentiality. Most basic data concerning which banks have loaned how much and to whom is not readily or publicly available.

Through US regulations require that American banks list all their outstanding loans to and in other nations, there is no such requirement for banks in most other places. Major European banks, for instance, guard the details of sovereign loan portfolios just as jealously as those with individual creditors.

It is surprising that neither industry sources, the central banks, the International Monetary Fund in Washington or even the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, can provide a faithful listing of how much individual international banks have loaned to individual countries. Indeed, some private concerns like a firm called IBCA Banking in London make a business out of extrapolating such figures from all sources available and selling the "best guesstimates" to corporations. The significance of this lack of hard data is that many of the bankers involved in the rash of syndicated loans to Third World countries in the late 1970s say now that, though admittedly blinded by their own greed and avarice, they would not have piled loans of such magnitude on countries like Mexico, Argentina and Brazil had they known these countries' total debt to all parties. The evidence suggests that at the time when most of these loans were made, it was a little like an auction in a

dark room. Bankers from the US, UK, West Germany, Canada, France, Switzerland and Japan were engaged in a friendly bidding war with each other to float more and more short-term, high-yield loans to what they then believed were countries to be milked without full knowledge of whether the other fellow was bidding.

Thus today among the many proposals for how to avoid a similar debt crisis in the future, one recurring theme is the need for some central clearinghouse for such data. Earlier this year, 35 international banks formed a central Institute of International Finance in Washington for this purpose.

The irony of course is that the banking community, so often the soul and guardian of financial privacy as fundamental to the free enterprise system on which it profits, is pushing for such industry-wide publicity now.

'Pharaonic expenditures'

A second fundamental aspect of the global debt situation with a similarly unspoken, emperor-has-no-clothes quality to it is the amount of corruption, mismanagement and waste on the part of many developing countries in squandering the huge loans they have received.

Catch an experienced international banker in an unguarded moment and real tales are told. One South American who has held high office in both a central bank and in the Inter-American Development Bank told a group of journalists and businessmen at a WorldPaper meeting in Caracas last fall that the key to developing country debt is what he called "pharaonic expenditures." He was, he said, referring to the tendency of leaders of Third World countries to use their loan monies for large, impressive but nonproductive public projects like creating a new government complex or a national airlines, much as the Egyptian pharaohs built their pyramids of yore. This he said had been the bane of his Inter-American Development Bank existence.

A second well-qualified source, Goh Keng Swee, deputy prime minister of Singapore, more recently has provided a thundering variation on this theme for the record.

Delivering a lecture in London in July on the sovereign debt question, Dr. Goh observed: "When large sums of money are lent to governments of developing countries which are notoriously corrupt and whose civil servants are conspicuously incompetent, there will be a problem in getting the money back. Yet in all the burgeoning literature on the sovereign debt problem, you can find no reference to this issue. The reason, I suppose, is that those are not matters discussed in polite society, not even when hundreds of billions of dollars are at stake."

Dr. Goh has every right to blow the whistle. As the prime economic engineer of Singapore for the last decade under Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Dr. Goh has borrowed money widely, spent it well and repaid it promptly while achieving a remarkable average annual growth rate of 10 percent enabling Singapore to vault from the ranks of the developing countries to the fully developed.

One of the little country's distinguishing economic characteristics in the context of the rest of Southeast Asia is a highly competent and corruption-free government and civil service.

For want of a bamboo shoot

What may be the most popular and highly publicized endangered species of wildlife in history is suffering new dangers due to the unexpected flowering of an uncommon species of bamboo in the remote mountains of China's central Sichuan Province.

The campaign to safeguard the giant panda that lives only in China is being waged jointly by the Chinese government with high-profile support from the World Wildlife Fund and the Ogilvy & Mather advertising agency. It was launched several years ago after 138 of the estimated 1000-plus wild panda left in China were found dead of starvation due to a once-in-a-hundred-years flowering of one of the two bamboo trees that form the staple of their diet.

Now, the panda's second-favored, savory bamboo called the arrow bamboo has flowered in at least two of China's "panda provinces." The flowering causes the mature bamboo to die out. It then takes three to four years for the germinating new shoots to grow up to the point of being a useful panda meal.

The close coincidence of these twin flowerings could undermine the many recent efforts to safeguard the panda, according to Dr. George Schaller of New York, the World Wildlife Fund's chief scientist on the case.

"The Chinese have been very sincere in this, and have made big strides in establishing eleven different natural panda preserves. And we have developed a very good scientific base of information to work from," Dr. Schaller said in a telephone interview.

"But now I'm worried. We knew the second flowering of the bamboo was coming, because this type goes to seed every 35 to 50 years, but we certainly didn't expect it so soon. The big questions now are whether it will spread beyond Sichuan to other provinces where the panda lives, whether the pandas have an alternative food source or if we have time to help them find one."

Before this dire dietary predicament, the campaign to save the panda had produced some useful results. By placing radio collars on many pandas, as has been done successfully with other animal species, Dr. Schaller and his team have been able to track panda patterns—and their predators—as never before.

As one small example, last winter a radio-equipped panda was monitored to be stationary for several days. A tracking team turned up a peasant who had snared the panda, killed and cooked it (he said it wasn't tasty, and threw it out) and put the mysterious radio collar under a rock. The peasant was promptly brought to trial by local Chinese authorities.

By sheer chance, this year has seen fresh evidence of much more commercial exploitation of the panda as well. A London Sunday Times reporter, posing as a purchaser in Taiwan, was offered two old panda pelts there for the price of \$25,000 apiece. He didn't buy, but wrote about it in a much ballyhooed piece, offering the opinion that the pelts from China were not fresh, but quite old.

Such cloak-and-dagger tales notwithstanding, it is clear that the giant panda's big problem right now is not spontaneous or serious poaching by man, but rather not enough food being placed on the table by nature.

Stamp of disapproval

Judgments are still coming down about who holds the prime responsibility for the terrible massacre of over 400 persons in the Palestinian quarters of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut a year ago.

First came Israel's exhaustive report detailing the neo-evil, hear-no-evil role played by the occupying Israeli command in Beirut in allowing Lebanese factions to commit the crime. This resulted in some high-level demotions for Israeli officers and a loss of the defense portfolio for General Ariel Sharon. The Israeli findings were followed earlier this month by a much more superficial Lebanese report that begs most of the biggest, most sensitive questions and serves only to try to clear the Phalangists of the killings.

The latest judgment, an even more summary one, has come down from the government of Jordan, or perhaps its postal authority, in the form of a recently issued stamp:



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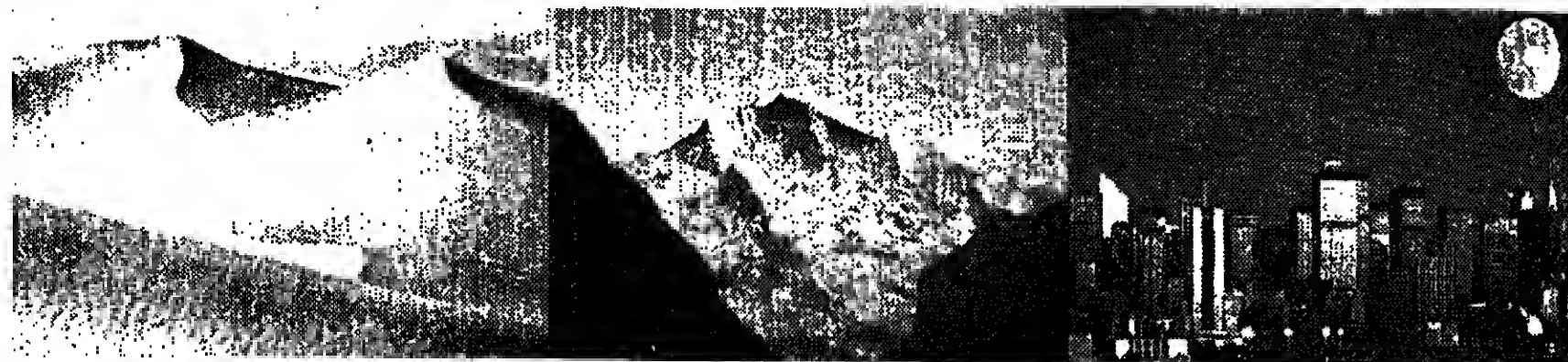
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arts

Layla Haddad at the Alia Gallery

Sculptor reaches for Jordanian style in bronze

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

LAYLA HADDAD's first exhibition of bronze sculpture currently on view at the Alia Art Gallery is an impressive introduction to her work and shows sensitivity and thought in presentation and style.

In a contained space against a white background and a border of drawings and photographs that complement or echo each piece, the elegant sculptures achieve their maximum potential of visual appreciation.

Escaping the solid earthbound nature of the metal, the pieces soar in slimline structures capturing the movement and rhythms of bodies and fabrics in curves and flowing lines. Although her drawings display an attraction for the roundness and fullness of the female form, this is not restricted to the sculptures which discard bulk for freedom.

Smooth surfaces and spiraling lines give a clean cut surge upwards unhindered by decorative heavy bases; weight is evenly distributed in pencil thin models or concentrated in the crown confidently balanced, poised and simple.

Widening vocabulary

Movement is the keynote of her earlier work but restrained in the growth of the graceful "Lili" or trapped in the sweeping lines of "Seated Lady" or energetically translated in Dancers one, two and three.

Like a folded vertebra, Dancer one communicates total immersion in the dance in the closing curves of two half circles while Dancer two is a "stinging" model holding an uneasy pose with flailing arms and legs. Dancer three, though more rooted and centred, expresses exuberance and abandon in a smooth block — the diverse styles attesting to Layla's widening vocabulary in the bronze medium.

"Seagulls" is not a sculpture that can be handled or faced squarely, it is an experience of flight

frozen and transmitted through an arrangement of lines that draws our eye upwards and away whereas "Man and Woman" and the abstract "Dream" beckons the eye to follow the growth of their thin stemmed bodies to the thicker flowering of metal at the top. This exploration of space grasped tentatively and victoriously is later abandoned in her studies of oriental women which are squatter, squarer and more fixed to the ground.

Oriental flavour

Intentionally oriental in flavour, these studies of women inking, walking and thinking are a comfortable marriage between orientalism and a western style. Using sleek surfaces, rising curves and a new element of softened angles Layla explores the line of the female form shrouded in a metal clothing, a female form she elongates in the "Basket Carrier" but compresses in the vessel like "Thinker" and "Gossipers".

Layla, an English literature graduate, became interested in sculpture while taking a short course in ceramics at the Haya Arts Centre. She moved on to the Fine Arts Institute to continue her studies but at the end of two years she felt she had reached a limit so began expanding her knowledge through observation, reading and travelling.

Working in bronze inevitably led her to be modern, to move away from stiff complicated structures towards bold, simple statements of movement and form. But having studied and worked in Jordan she became aware of the lack of an identifiable Jordanian style.

Included in the exhibition is a small study of clay figurines, modified statuettes of the Nabatean and Iron Age cultures through which she hopes to develop and eventually formalise an Arab genre. This move towards the east is evident in her mural, a collage of familiar Arabic scenes in stone, a photograph of which is on display, and in her most recent work, a trend which is producing most unusual pieces.

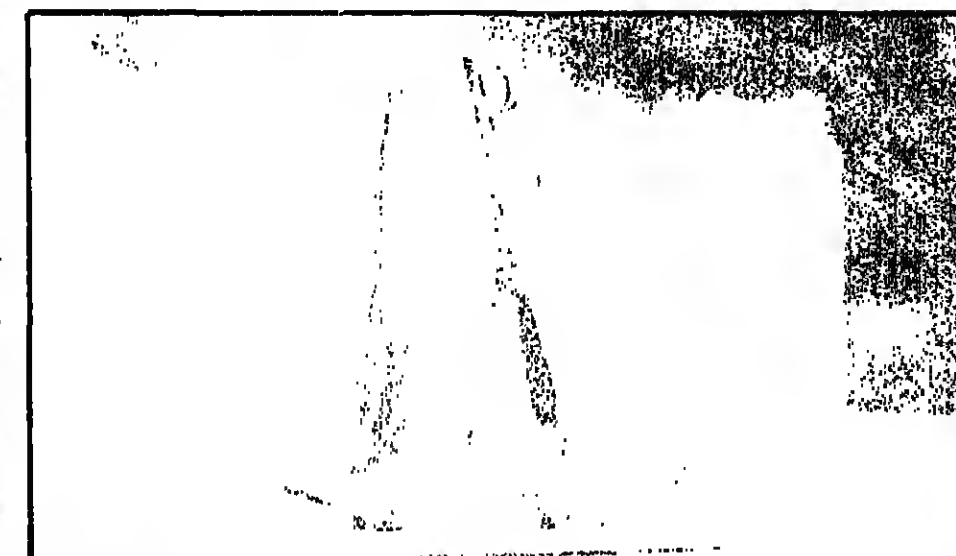
The exhibition opened on the 12th of September and will continue until the 22nd inclusive.



Layla Haddad



The Thinker



The Gossipers

Sartre shrine to be preserved

By Paul Webster

FRANCE'S best-known post-war literary cafe, the Flore in Saint Germain-des-Press, has changed hands for close on US \$2 million but the new proprietors have had to agree that it will remain a shrine for Jean-Paul Sartre and his friends.

The former proprietor, Paul Bonhal, now 74, is to keep his own table in a corner of the cafe on the Boulevard Saint Germain, retaining links with the days when Sartre, Camus and de Beauvoir were among his regulars during and after the war.

The red moleskin seating and the Thirties interior which Bonhal installed when he took over the cafe in 1939 will be preserved. Visitors will still be able to sit at Sartre's corner table and use de Beauvoir's toilet.

The Flore, the nearby Deux Magots and the brasserie Lipp opposite formed a triangle on the Boulevard Saint Germain that attracted France's leading intellectuals and politicians when a drift away from the other Left Bank rendezvous in Montparnasse started in the Thirties.

The Flore began its rise in the mid-Thirties when the poet and scriptwriter, Jacques Prevert, gathered around him a group of dissident surrealists who shunned Montparnasse. During the war it became a casual recruiting centre for the French cinema and stage. Among those who were spotted there was Simone Signoret in 1942.

Finest hour

But the Flore's finest hour arrived when Sartre moved from Montparnasse to a hotel in Saint Germain-des-Press and used the cafe to write his books.

"He came from opening time until midday and from the afternoon until closing," Bonhal said, recalling the huge wood-burning stove in the cafe that was an attraction in war-time Paris. "I didn't know him by name and he usually came with a woman who sat at another table in the same corner."

The woman was de Beauvoir and in the afternoon the couple would go to a room upstairs where "you would see them with huge files writing interminable articles."

It was not until months later, when Sartre had completed his 350,000-word philosophical study, "Being and Nothingness," and de Beauvoir published her first novel, "L'Invitée," that he discovered their names.

Later in the war, Sartre became so well known that a special telephone line was installed for him but when his popularity surged in 1946 and the bar became full of literary tourists, he worked only from his flat in the Place de Saint Germain.

By then, Sartre and de Beauvoir were surrounded by a group of friends that included Camus and Juliette Greco, who later became the best known singer in a Saint Germain-des-Press youth cult known as "existentialists" after Sartre's philosophy.

It is not only literary memories which will be preserved under the sale contract. The Flore will continue to serve two of its specialties — boiled egg and bread and butter and Welsh rabbit with Worcester sauce.

The Flore's boiled egg — 25,000 are sold every year — is so much an institution that the Swiss sculptor, Alberto Giacometti, another member of Sartre's group, commemorated it in a sculpture which he gave to Bonhal. (Observer News Service)



And for an encore

Eight year old West German child prodigy Henriette Gartner is the youngest musician ever to perform at the Lucerne International Music Festival. But what will she do for an encore?

(Keystone)

books

Oman: a look at the people behind the limelight

Reviewed by Carrie Nelle Thompson

THERE ARE two main reasons that make reading "The Omanis: Sentinels of the Gulf" fascinating for the public and a must for people concerned with the Middle East. The first is that the Straits of Hormuz are one of, if not the most strategic geographical points in the world, as between 50 and 60 oil tankers must pass through the Straits each day in order to take oil from the Gulf states to the world oil market and Oman controls the Straits.

The second is that it makes very good reading.

Considering how difficult it is to enter Oman and the relatively sparse amount that has been written in English about this just-emerging-into-the-20th-century country, Lest Graz has done a remarkable amount of research.

In addition to studying all the printed matter that does exist, she managed to get herself "invited" to Oman 12 times, spending 2-6 weeks on each visit. She covered the 1100-kilometre long country in a manner that few Omanis ever do.

If one wants both an historical perspective of Oman plus a feeling for its people, this book is well worth reading.

Until 1970, Oman had no paved roads, no electricity, not one physician, and only three elementary schools. Said bin Taimur, father of the present Sultan, wanted it that way. He locked the city gates of Muscat, the capital, three hours after sundown, ordered anyone walking after dark to carry a lantern — not in order to see but to be seen, and therefore identifiable; he allowed no one to wear sunglasses, and did not permit young citizens to go abroad for their education. He reportedly stated that his son was being educated (at Sandhurst), and that would suffice for the country. In 1970, the old Sultan was overthrown by his son Qaboos, exiled to England and died there two years later.

It is fascinating to read how, in the 13 short years of the rule of Sultan Qaboos, the Omanis have gradually emerged into the 20th century

without the nouveau riche-ness and subsequent problems of some of their neighbouring states.

Ms. Graz weaves the social, economic and political history in such a way as to make the reader grasp a feeling for the varied cultures within the same country and the collective outlook of the

The Omanis: Sentinels of the Gulf
By Lest Graz
London, Longman

government officials toward the internal development of Oman and its relationship with the rest of the world.

The Omanis can also be read by selectively by chapters, and still give the reader a view into a collection of cultures totally foreign to almost any other in existence, even in the Middle East. Beyond the first chapter on historical background which is the rest of the book and the second chapter on climate, geography and architecture, come chapters that tell independent stories that can stand alone if the reader so chooses.

Particularly entertaining and enlightening is the one dealing with the author's experiences in living for weeks among villagers known as the Jebali (mountain people). Ms. Graz communicated with them by drawing pictures although natives of one village were too shy even to do this. Their expressions were of combined fear and hostility on seeing her camera, which she did not use, and unlike all other Omanis she met, she felt their hospitality was very superficial.

There is a chapter on the rocky four kilometres long island of Kuria Muria, where 68 people who live in 15 houses make their living by fishing but who have a "woman problem" in that both sexes feel there are not enough to satisfy the men. Ms. Graz had to promise to speak to Qaboos about it, which she did.

A special chapter is devoted to the unique quality of the women. It seems "Cutting grass is women's work, but not milking." That some sort of sexual connotation is implicit in the act of milking also seems evident from the fact that "the Jebali men will often blow into a cow's vagina



Muscat, a gradual emergence into the twentieth century

before beginning, convinced that this will persuade her to let down more milk."

Another chapter deals with the religious dimension she saw "I dared not say 'a beautiful mosque'; one day I did say that about a new mosque in Ruwi and my very nice driver, who had also appointed himself my teacher of Omani Arabic, gently reproached me, saying that one should never emit an aesthetic judgment on a mosque; as houses of God, they are all, ipso facto, beautiful."

The Omanis has its shortcomings. The current conversion of the Omani Royal into sterling pounds and dollars is reversed, due to a typographical error, and is very misleading throughout the book if one does not catch the discrepancy in the beginning. The quality of the photographs is not particularly good but necessary to indicate that Ms. Graz takes her own, and she admits she is not an expert.

But the overall message of the Omanis can be expressed in a quote from the book: "For a country to be in a strategic spot of the world is no guarantee of either tranquillity or of stability. Nor, for that matter, does it assure the opposite. Only one thing is certain to come of a strategically important position: to find oneself in the limelight, at least for a time." Ms. Graz has succeeded well in illuminating the people behind Oman's limelight.



In 1970 Oman had only three elementary schools

Story of a desperate country

By Jon Snow

EVEN AFTER half a dozen visits to El Salvador, spending as many months living in the country, I have found it almost impossible to encapsulate the contrasts and contradiction that make it one of the most desperate countries on earth.

Joan Didion, a relatively conservative American West Coast columnist, spent a few days there in June of last year. In just over a hundred pages she has produced a beautifully constructed picture of what it is like to visit El Salvador. Through her account we are given insights into working, living, and dying there too.

We are taken through Immigration "negotiated in a thicket of automatic weapons" where "documents are scrutinised upside down." Almost immediately death becomes Joan Didion's dominant theme, in a land which has seen the systematic killing of more than forty thousand civilians in three years. She makes it her business to do as all journalists do and trudge out to one of the regular "body dumps."

"Nothing fresh today, I hear," she quotes an American embassy man as saying. But there had been three new corpses on the dump the previous day.

Later she describes peasants hurriedly digging a grave for another body she found dumped at the side of the road — "There was no family in evidence (to be related to someone killed in El Salvador is a prima facie death warrant...)"

Beyond the death heaps, she lunches with the US ambassador and his military supremo; she visits the morgue with a journalist (since there were only seven unidentified victims of gunshots it was not a story worth pursuing); and she visits the shell of the Cathedral and the remnants of the university campus vandalised by the armed forces

SALVADOR
By Joan Didion
(Chilton)

taller ransacking the place National Guardsmen had pointed to a copy of an article on economic deficiency as an example of subversive literature.

Joan Didion finds no obvious solution to the Rightists' "vocation for terror." And her account logged El Salvador's continuing atrocities as a backdrop of people dancing the cumbia at night.



Death is a dominant theme

side romp at four in the morning, she is quoted as saying "turned the corner" in its campaign for political stability in Central America.

If all leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, however, she has written is true and worth reading.

(London Express Service)

15 September 1983



From left to right Ludmilla Shilova, Tatiana Kvasova and Valentina Klimova

A magic built on dedication

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

TO THE layman the recent performances at the Royal Cultural Centre by the Leningrad State Ballet looked perfect and easy. The dancers seemed able to fly and the spectators were free to admire artistic and technical abilities, the blend of music and dance, and the beauty of their dress.

But the company's dancers tell a different story. They say dancing demands a combination of native talent, good training, intensive practice, creative choreography and teamwork.

Most started their training at the tender age of eight and they have never stopped learning their art. Their official schooling takes seven or eight years, but even as professionals they practice for a minimum of seven hours a day, in addition to their performances. They say they are always learning new skills, techniques or roles.

Ludmilla Shilova was a late starter, but she seems to have more than made

up for starting her training at the age of 13. She is now a leading soloist with the Choreographic Minatures Company of the Leningrad State Ballet, and has been dancing with them for the last 10 years of her 13-year professional career. Tall, graceful and beautiful, she says she is not married because of her dedication to her career.

Two other leading soloists who did make an early start, Tatiana Kvasova and Valentina Klimova, are both married, to dancers with the same company. Both dancers have a daughter and Tatiana's eleven year old now also studying ballet academy where she herself had studied.

Neither feel that marriage and children have been detrimental to their careers, though having children interrupted their work for about a year. Asked if it was difficult for them to return to dancing after this interruption, they said that it took a bit of extra training, but that they kept shape during their pregnancies with whatever exercises were possible.

Of course they want their daughters to be dancers, they said. But the 22-year old daughter of dancer Alex-

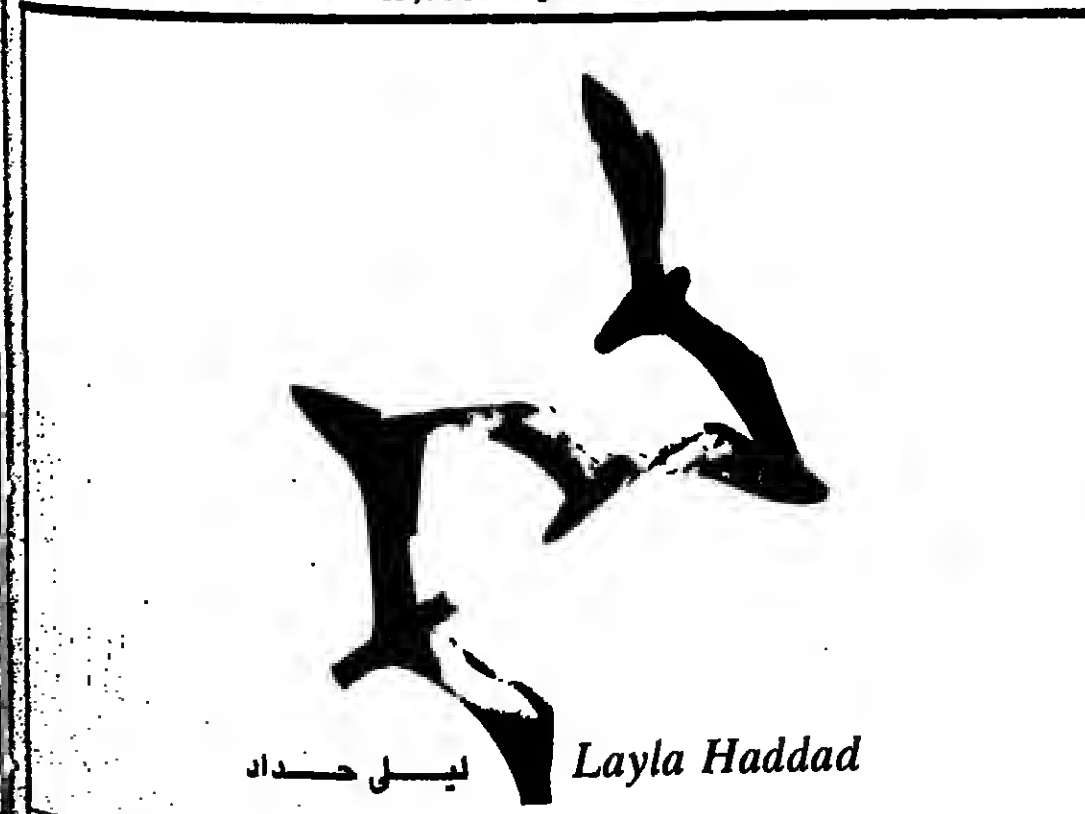
ander Nudochy, whose mother is a doctor, is a university student.

Once a dancer has attained professional standard he or she has, on average, a dancing career of around twenty years, depending on the health and physical fitness of the individual. Askold Makarov, the artistic director of the company, was a leading dancer at the Kirov Theatre for 30 years before joining the Leningrad Ballet in 1976.

Last February, to celebrate his fortieth year of artistic activity, Mr. Makarov danced with his wife, also a well-known dancer and a director in the company, at the Kirov Theatre. He took the role of Spartacus, which was created for him by Leonid Yakobson in 1956.

Some dancers study the teaching of dancing alongside their dancing careers. Tatiana is doing this now as she believes a teaching diploma could be very useful when age or some physical handicap prevents her from dancing.

The Leningrad State Ballet Company is a relative newcomer to the Russian ballet scene, having been founded by Leonid Yakobson in 1969.



ليلى حداد Layla Haddad

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living

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Return from the Hajj

WE ARE just about to celebrate the second Eid holiday of the year in Jordan. Now if you go out at night at the end of the feast you will notice that there are a number of houses around town decorated with strings of lights and also with five fronds over the garden gate or the main entrance to the house. In each of these residences there will be someone who has gone to the Hajj, the once-in-a-lifetime pilgrimage to Mecca.

Upon their return their home is decorated with lights and branches. In the following days the family holds a sort of open house and all the friends, neighbours and relatives come to congratulate the new pilgrim. This continues for about ten days to two weeks. The new pilgrim is addressed with the title "Hajji" for a woman and "Haj" for a man. The Hajji will wear a long white scarf wrapped around her head and the new Hajian wear the white bataka headless that are the signs to all that this Hajian has completed his special event in the Muslim spiritual life.

But it is the social custom here that if anyone has a special occasion to celebrate, that he or she must give something to others to spread out the happiness. And so when the pilgrim has done all the religious duties in Mecca, then he or she gathers up from the surrounding towns an assortment of gifts or remembrances to give others back home. Among these are zam-zam and dates, prayer rugs and beads.

Zam-zam is the mineral water collected from the well that is believed to be the same source of water that God revealed to the wandering Hagar and her son Ismael in the desert after Abraham had cast them out. Modern-day searchers gather this water in containers to bring home to their family and friends. And they also bring dates from Hijaz that are said to be the best in the world. With the dates and Zam-zam, they sometimes bring a set of a tray, usually decorated with a scene of the square black Kaaba or the Great Mosque in Mecca, with six matching cups to hold the Zam-zam and a covered confection dish for the dates. And this set is used to serve guests upon returning home.

And each guest coming to congratulate the new pilgrim gets either a prayer rug or a string of prayer or "worry" beads, or both. People who have made it a habit to visit every new "Haj" end up with a considerable collection of these gifts.

Other things that people like to bring back with them include incense and agates. The incense doesn't have any religious significance in itself, but after opening up the house for an airing and giving it a thorough cleaning, to burn a stick of incense gives a pleasant atmosphere and lends to a sense of tranquillity. And it is a rather older and more widespread method than the spray-can air fresheners and stick-on deodorizers that now fill supermarket shelves.

As to agates, they make up into very nice rings and also serve as remembrances of the pilgrimage. If they are very large they are made into necklaces. Personally I like the deep honey coloured stones.

Of course, as with every visit to a Jordanian home the guests are served with lots of tea and little cups of the cardamom-flavoured Arabic coffee. And so that is what is going on under those twinkling strings of lights that shine into the night and the tough-framed doorways that open to the flood of wellwishers.

Would you believe it?

POLICE in France says a man in his 60s who wanted to be reincarnated as a fish threw himself into the Seine River and drowned. The man's body was pulled from the river, and inside the dead man's jacket pocket police found a long letter explaining that he was "a fervent believer in reincarnation" and wanted to "become a fish."

DANCE CLASSES



The Haya Art Centre announces it's Fall Session of Dance Classes for Children and Adults:

For Children: Ballet, Modern Dance for Teenagers
For Adults: Exercise, Modern Dance, Beginning Tap Classes begin Sept. 24 and continue for 13 weeks.
Instructor: Casey Siangl, professional teacher and choreographer.

NOW AVAILABLE Best quality leotards, tights, and taps.

For Registration and Information, call 665195.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 15

Just Between Us

Yur'qoub Saffin

THE JORDANIAN DRIVER'S MANUAL

EVER SINCE I learned to drive I have noticed that there is, in the written code — a chivalric code if you will — by which we Jordanian drivers perform. I have always regretted that it was never formally taught; that one could learn it only by experience.

If this code by which Jordanian drivers behave were set down in writing, or otherwise explicitly enunciated, it would form one of the landmarks of legislative history — second only to the Ten Commandments and perhaps the Code of Hammurabi. Unfortunately the teachers in our driving schools tend to confine themselves to how to steer the car and to the universal, international rules of the road, with symbols such as 'No entry' or 'No left turn'.

They obviously know the unwritten rules. If they didn't they'd be dead. But they haven't taught them. So to aid future students of driving in Jordan, I've tried to put them in writing myself, in a simple question-and-answer form.

Question: What is the meaning of all those signs you see with numbers on them, like 60 kph?

Answer: This is part of a game called Jordanian Road Roulette. When you see one of these signs, you must speed up. The number on the sign indicates the minimum speed in use at that time, and there are police nearby checking on all cars to make sure they exceed it.

If you're lucky and you go at the right rate, which is always at least 20 kph higher than that shown on the sign, they may stop you and accept a donation of JD 10. That's why people happily zoom past the minimum-speed signs. The game's name derives from its similarity to Russian Roulette.

Question: What do you do when you get to a traffic circle?

Answer: Amman's circles are a cleverly-devised test of ingenuity. "Right of way" has no meaning; the point of the game is face-reading. If you misread a face you lose.

A recently-developed innovation in this particular gambit is the use of signal lights. Drivers have discovered that some naive people expect them to turn in the direction their light indicates; so they have succeeded in increasing the confusion with left-turn signals before turning right, and vice versa.

Question: What is the proper use for the bright headlights, or high-beams, on my car?

Answer: The headlights can be used at any time to indicate joy or displeasure, to clear the way for overtaking in idiotic circumstances, etc; but of course their main use is for night-time driving.

When following another car, keep your lights low. Then when you want to overtake him, get as close as possible and switch on the high-beams. This is guaranteed to blind the driver painfully, ensuring that he will run off the road.

If your blinding him leads to a serious accident involving death or disfigurement, don't worry — the rules of the game say that it was his own silly fault for being ahead of you.

Question: What should I do if I have an accident?

Answer: Stop your car immediately, leave it in the middle of the road, get out and shout at the other driver. If the accident occurs at the side of the road where you're not blocking any traffic, back up into the traffic so that you can obstruct as much of it as possible. Your final score depends on how much confusion and irritation you cause among uninvolved drivers.

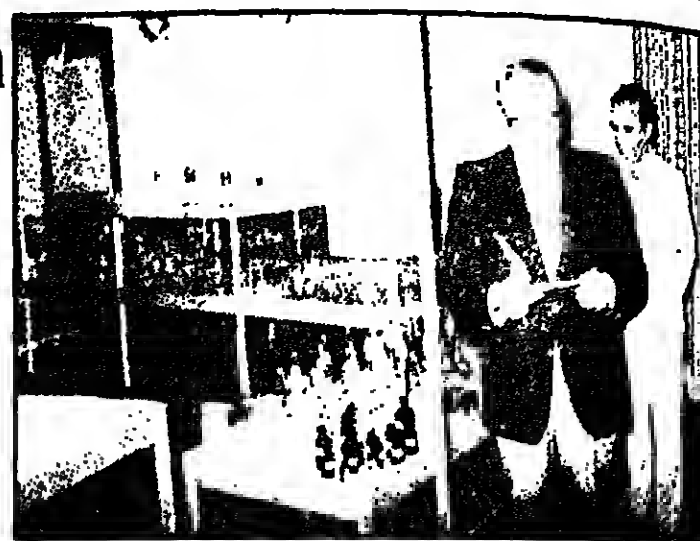
Exhibition draws the crowds

• The Turkish Industry and Commerce exhibition at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel got off to a lively start on Sunday evening.

After Ministry of Supply Undersecretary Muhammad Saqafi, accompanied by Turkish Ambassador Resat Arim, opened the exhibition there was a steady stream of visitors throughout the evening.

Ender Arslan, speaking for the Tuvap group who organized the exhibition, said his team had put in a very hard week to get everything finished. He said they were very grateful to staff at the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Finance and Customs for their generous co-operation.

Ender added that the team, Bulent Tanla, Bulent Unal, Cengiz Basaran, Ismail Evin, Atif Yalut, Unal and Erkin Iyem, Arif Ceylan, Cemil Tilgic and Latif Topaktas are now happy to



Turkish Ambassador, Resat Arim tours the exhibition.

be able to relax a little and enjoy the results of their work.

Visitors may have been noticed that the Tekfen stand was particularly busy, but it wasn't all business. Stand director Basu Arslan was also catching up with Amman friends, she, and husband Ender, made living here in 1982.

The exhibition will remain open until 17 September.

• Reuters news agency has a new old representative in Amman, Ibrahim Noori, with his wife Tahira and two children, arrived last week from Bahrain where they have spent the last four years. Ibrahim has visited Amman on many occasions and already feels quite at home here and he and his family are now house hunting ready for a comfortable stay.



• A large group of "Friends of Archaeology" caused quite a stir at the archaeological site of Khirbet es-Samra last Friday.

Dig director Jean-Baptiste Humbert, survey leader Jean Sapin and epigrapher Alain Desreumaux said that they hadn't had so many visitors in all their three years of work. However, the three rose to the challenge and gave an excellent account of their work.

The team have been concentrating on studying the social context of the funerary inscriptions found by Savignac at Khirbet es-Samra in 1924. The town had a cemetery with a mixture of tombstones, some marked in Greek, without crosses, some in Greek with crosses and the rest in a rare Syro-Palestinian Aramaic with crosses.

Samia doesn't exactly rank as one of Jordan's most picturesque spots, but the trip was a good chance for some of the "Friends" regulars to get together after the summer holidays.

Victoria and Don Kingsmill and daughters Katia and Alex, looking very fit after a vacation in France, were joined for the day by Australian Ambassador Richard Gate, Rami and Ellen Khouri had sensibly provided small son Halitham with a tip truck and he happily carried out his own excavations here and there.

And Keri and Suyou O'Donnell were sure that they were the only couple who spent the entire summer in Amman, something they hope to rectify with an Eld trip to Cyprus.

The Moller-Rasmussen family, minus Nook

• Another new face on the Amman news scene is Lars Moller-Rasmussen, Middle East correspondent for the Danish daily newspaper Information.

Lars has left his post as foreign editor for the paper to spend six to twelve months in the Middle East. Information started as a resistance paper during the second world war and has always placed emphasis on cultural and foreign affairs and Lars will be traveling regularly to Egypt, Syria and Lebanon to cover developments there.

His wife Lulu will be joining him for

some time in October but Lars is to have to manage without the children, Noah 16, Sarah 15, Laila 11, and Monn 10, as their schooling will keep them at home.

Lars mentioned that, in case people are wondering if Laila was named in anticipation of his coming here — actually just co-incidence. Laila is an old Lapp name as well as an Arab one and has come down to the present through Norwegian and Swedish literature.

• When Jordan's new ambassador to Chile, Sameh Al-Faraj left for Santiago this week he felt it was more than homecoming than a new posting. Mr. Al-Faraj served as first secretary there some years ago, speaks fluent Spanish and was looking forward to his return.

At a farewell dinner given in his honour by Chile's ambassador to Jordan, Fernando Contreras and his wife, Contreras, Mr. Al-Faraj was able to swap notes about his time in Santiago with Indian Ambassador Pura de Santoshi and Mrs. Santoshi.

Amongst those present to Jordan's Mr. Al-Faraj were Australian Ambassador Richard Gate, Austrian Ambassador Arnold Moebius who was an honorary figure as his wife Helen was unfortunately housebound with the Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and his wife Hilda, Turkish Ambassador Resat Arim and his wife and Omani Ambassador Abdallah Balouchi.

"My name is Deema Homsi, I'm a seventeen year old Lebanese girl just graduated from the International College in Beirut. I came to Jordan to visit my grand parents. All the terrible news of the people getting killed in my country aroused a feeling of sadness and anger in me, which I expressed in the following poem."

Everywhere I go

What could it be missing?

Everywhere I go, I see frowns on faces,
Everywhere I go, I see tears ready to make their way.

Nowadays, people are nothing but cheap souls,
Made like yellow leaves, they tumble when cold.

Everywhere I go, I see people lifeless,
Everywhere I go, I see a black cloud on their faces,

A cloud hiding their smiles,
True smiles, I, for so long, longed to see.
Everywhere I go, I feel nothing but fear,
Everywhere I go, I keep wondering what's real.

Even nature is perverted,
That's how everything seems to be.
Everywhere I go, I see lines on faces,
Everywhere I go, I feel fatigue in their eyes;

When can happiness and musical notes take place,
Instead of the shadow of hell, that everyone seems

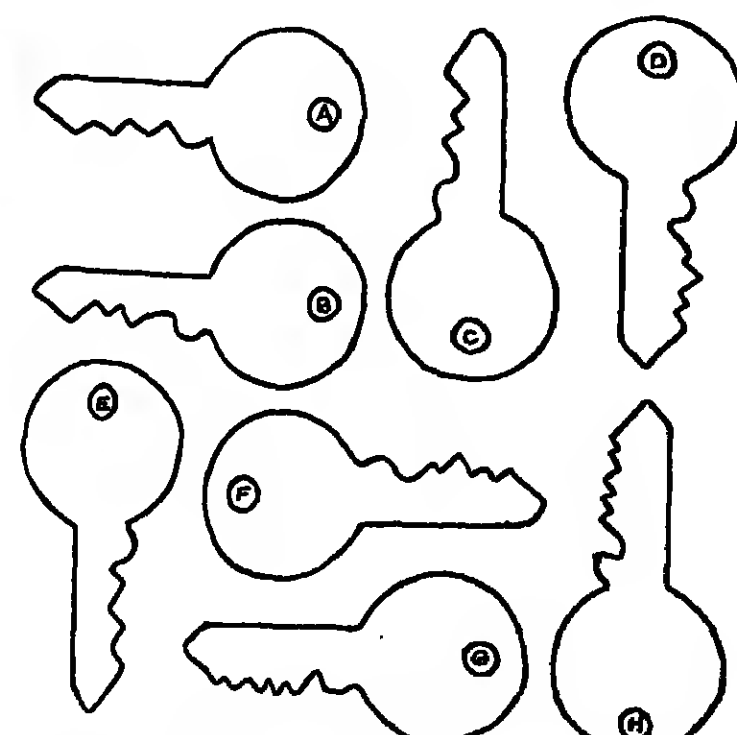
To carry all along those empty years!?

Children of the war

All sorts of noises in the dark sky,
All sorts of people in the red streets;
We, children of the war,
Have so much to fear,
Yet, no one has the right to interfere,
In our country, the land of peace.
But we manage to hear,

The voice of God,
Which tells us to last,
For someday, somehow,
War will be over,
But we will always remain,
Children of the war....

Thank you for sharing your work with us Deema.



CAN YOU PAIR UP THE KEYS?

Y E B C D F G H

G.R. Siddons

Spot the changes



| Concert | Lecture |
|---|---|
| The Royal Cultural Centre presents the Renaissance Chamber Orchestra Sunday 18 September, Tuesday 20 September, Thursday 22 September, Saturday 24 September at 8.00 pm Saturday 24 September at 10.30 am | The American Centre for Oriental Research presents a lecture by Dr. William J. Fules of the University of California at Berkeley, "Birth and Development of Language in the Near East: Old questions and New Answers." Wednesday 21 September at 8.00 pm at ACOR |
| Exhibitions The Alfa Gallery presents an exhibition of "Sculptures in Bronze" by Layla Hindad. Continues until 22 September The French Cultural Centre presents "5 Villages Nouvelles", an exhibition on the development of five new towns on the outskirts of Paris. | Films The American Centre presents "Bang the Drum Slowly" (1 hr. 37 mins) starring Robert De Niro and Michael Moriarty. Monday 19 September at 7.00 pm Wednesday 21 September at 6.00 pm Thursday 22 September at 8.00 pm The British Council presents the BBC series "Making of Mankiad", part 1 "The Survival of the Species" Wednesday 21 September at 6.30 pm The French Cultural Centre presents "La Vieille Fille" starring Annie Girardot, Philippe Noiret, Marina Keller and Michel Lonsdale. The Royal Cultural Centre presents a season of Turkish films: Thursday 15 September, Saturday 17 September, Monday 19 September at 8.00 pm |
| Field trip The Friends of Archaeology are organizing an overnight trip to Buselra and Petra. The tour will be led by Dr. Crystal M. Bennett and Dr. Fawzi Zyadine. Reservations for both the bus and the hotel must be made by 20 September. Telephone 37967 or 25162 for information. The bus will leave Friday 30 September at 8.30 and return to Amman at approximately 8.00 pm on Saturday 1 October. | |

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol' Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

BUT HE'S YOUR LITTLE BROTHER

SO?

OKAY, RERUN... OUT!

SALLY AND I WANT TO PLAY IN THE SANDBOX FOR A WHILE

THERE'S TWO OF US AND THERE'S ONLY ONE OF YOU!

1983 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

I OUTRANK HIM

THERE'S NOT ROOM FOR ALL OF US SO YOU'LL HAVE TO LEAVE!

Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

THERE! KILL HIM NOW!

DISGUISED AS DEAD TRIBESMEN, THE WAZIRI, WITH TARZAN SET OFF PANIC AMONG THE MERCENARIES.

NOW!

MUMU LEADS THE MEN AND THE MERCENARIES AWAKEN AND PREPARE TO FIGHT.

MUMU LEADS THE MEN AND THE MERCENARIES AWAKEN AND PREPARE TO FIGHT.

(NOW!) TAKING A KNIFE FROM HER SLEEPING GUARD, JANE CUTS HER BONDS. SHE RUSHES TO INCHALA'S AID WITH THE AWAKENED GUARD IN PURSUIT, UNTIL A WAZIRI ARROW FINDS ITS MARK!

INCHALA! QUICKLY, JANE, WE HAVE A BATTLE TO FIGHT!

STAN'S ANSWER!

LADY GREYSTOKE, DON'T MOVE!

MY COMPLIMENTS, APEMAN!

BANJO!

RATHER THAN RISK ANOTHER SHOT AT TARZAN, VAN ZANDT FALLS BACK UNDER WAZIRI FIRE, TOWARD THE REMAINING HELICOPTER!

15 September 1983

FRANK AND ERNEST

BOY, I HAD A TERRIBLE NIGHT LAST NIGHT!... COULDN'T SLEEP.

I GOT TO WORRYING ABOUT SOME OF THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

SUCH AS?

LIKE, I WONDER WHY FAMILIES IN TV COMMERCIALS ALL CROWD TO ONE SIDE OF THE TABLE.

AND WHY IS IT THAT MY BIG TAX CUTS ARE ALWAYS LESS THAN MY SMALL TAX INCREASES?

AND IF THE WORLD IS GETTING SMALLER, HOW COME POSTAL RATES ARE GOING UP?

AND THE MOST DISTURBING QUESTION OF ALL....

...WHO DECIDED WE SHOULD GROW GRASS INSTEAD OF DANDELIONS IN THE LAWN?

THAMES 7-17

GARFIELD

HI, HI, DAISY-WAISY, WOULD YOU WIKE SOME WA-WA?

OH BOVSY-WOVSY

IF YOU SPEAK NICELY TO PLANTS, THEY GROW BETTER, GARFIELD

BOLOGNA

DIE!

LIVE AND LEARN

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B-14

sport

Olympic Games soccer eliminations

Qatar beats Jordan 2-1

AMMAN (Star) — The Qatar national football team last week beat Jordan by two goals to one in the first leg of the Olympic Games soccer qualifying matches.

It was Jordan which opened the scores as early as the fifth minute of the first half through Shaker Salameh. The Jordanians also dominated play for most part of the first half and in many occasions came close to scoring more goals.

The Qataris, determined not to disappoint hundreds of their countrymen who thronged the stadium managed to equalise just a minute before recess.

In the second half both teams played their hearts out to get the winner. Jordanian goalkeeper Abbas who stood between the Qataris and victory got injured in a clash with a Qatar attacker. Abbas however managed to keep the goals on a limping foot. Abbas' injury however caused a leakage in the Jordanian defence.

Qatar took advantage of this leakage and kept on probing for more goals. Their efforts were rewarded in the 65th minute when Mansour Mithal scored from a seemingly off-side position.

Five minutes later, the undrained Jordanians earned a free kick a few metres from the Qatar goal post. The goalkeeper punched off the kick which was immediately returned into the net by Jordan. But the referee disallowed the goal. Jordan will meet Kuwait on Thursday.

Meanwhile certain newspapers have criticised the referee who handled the match for what they described as biased officiating. According to the Kuwait newspaper Al-Sayra the Indian referee allowed an off-side goal against Jordan while disallowing a clean goal scored by Jordan saying that it was an off-side goal. The Al-Qabas newspaper also praised the Jordanians for their sportsmanship.

British table tennis team in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — The British table tennis team arrived in Amman on Tuesday on a three-match tour of Jordan. During its stay the team will engage in matches with the Jordan national side. The games are expected to come on on Thursday, Saturday and Monday.

The president of the Jordan Table Tennis Federation, Mr. Dajani said the Jordanian team has trained well for the matches and hoped they will prove equal to the task ahead.

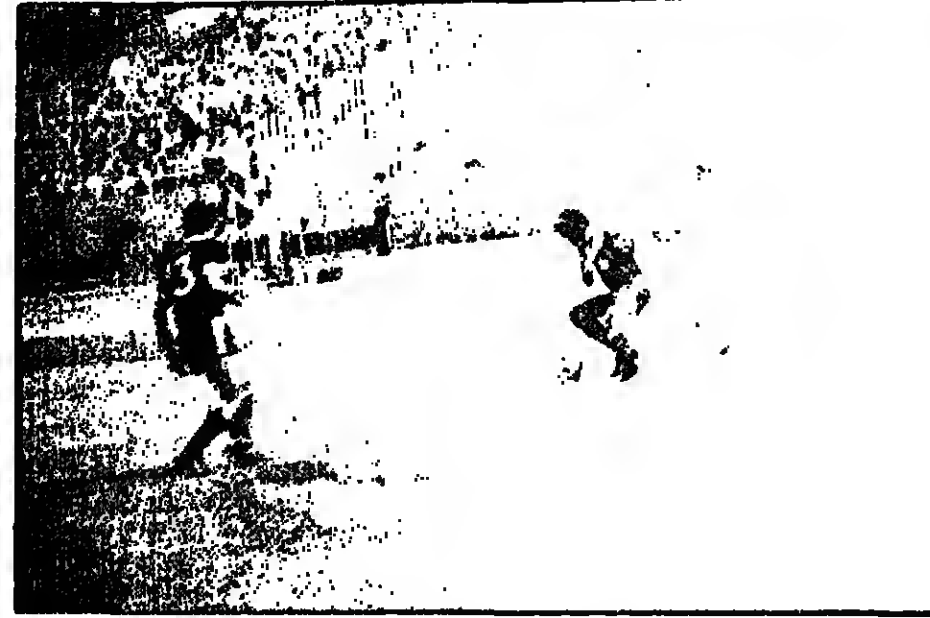
Russian wins Grandmasters tournament

NIKSIĆ, YUGOSLAVIA (AP) — Gari Kasparov of the Soviet Union defeated Yugoslav veteran Svetozar Gligoric in the last round and won the international chess tournament here Monday night.

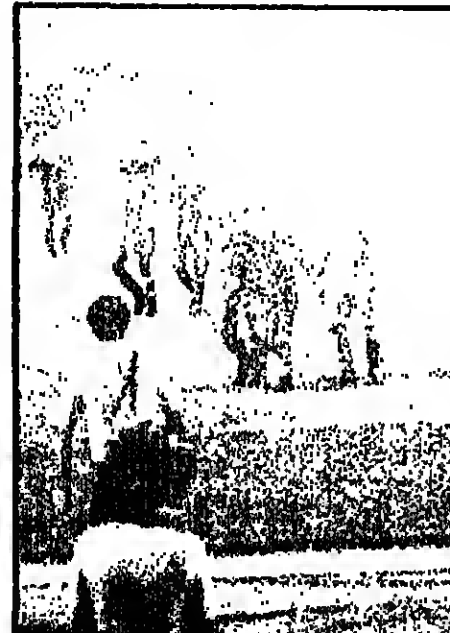
Kasparov, 20, is one of the strongest players in the world. He finished two points ahead of second-placed Bent Larsen of Denmark, who drew a bye in the last round. Other last round results were: Predrag Nikolic, Yugoslavia vs. Ljubomir Ljubojevic, Yugoslavia draw; Mikhail Tal, Soviet Union vs. Lajos Portisch, Hungary, draw; Ulf Andersson, Sweden, defeated Tigran Petrosian, Soviet Union; Boris Spassky, Soviet Union defeated Bozidar Ivanovic, Yugoslavia; Boris Miles, Britain, defeated Glynis Sax, Hungary; Jan Timman, Holland vs. Yasser Seirawan, United States, adjourned. Final standings were: Kasparov 11, Larsen 9, Spassky and Portisch 8, Andersson and Miles 7.5, Tal 7, Timman 6.5, Ljubojevic 6.5, Seirawan 6, Gligoric and Petrusian 6, Nikolic 5.5, Sax 5 and Ivanovic 4.5.

Kenyan hockey squad

KARACHI (AP) — A 19-member hockey squad from Kenya is visiting Pakistan to train for the African championships to be held in Cairo later this month. The Kenyans, who also spend two weeks in Pakistan, which is one of the world's top hockey-playing nations.



A Qatar player shags off a tackle while a team mate looks on anxiously.



Pence officers escort the referee off the field after the match.

El-Ahly defeats Canon club

AMMAN (Star) — The Egyptian football team El-Ahly, current holders of the African Clubs Championship Cup, made brighter its chances of defending the cup this year last Sunday when it whipped Canon Yaounde from Cameroon by five goals to nil in the first leg quarter final match played in Cairo.

Four of El-Ahly's five goals were scored in the second half of the game.

Canon Yaounde has a difficult task of redeeming all the five goals and score a winning goal during the second leg match which is expected to be played in Yaounde Cameroon on 25 September. Only this seemingly impossible task will see the Cameroonian club through to the next stage of the competition.

Navratilova wins US Open tennis

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova was the acknowledged queen of tennis even before she won the US Open women's single crown. Now, however, she has the crown she so earnestly desired.

Not that she wasn't amply rewarded, of course. Her first US Open singles title was worth \$620,000 to her. And she added another \$24,000 on Sunday by teaming with Pam Shriver to take the women's doubles.

But it's the words "US Open champion" behind her name that really count.

"If I had been guaranteed that I would win here, I wouldn't need to win a dime," she said. I won a lot of money, but God knows it didn't make me any happier in the end.

The US Open — that gaudy, noisy 13 days of madness at the national tennis centre in Flushing Meadows — has finally acquiesced to one of the most dominating athletes of the 1980s. And, fittingly, the greatest triumph in her mind has come where so many big events in her life, both good and bad, have occurred.

It was during the 1975 US Open that she defected from her native Czechoslovakia, saying the clamps imposed by her national tennis federation prevented her from developing into the best player she could become. It was the 1981 US Open, coming just one and half months after she became an American citizen, that she was beaten in a third-set tie-breaker in the title match by Tracy Austin.

On Saturday, against the second-best woman player in the world, Chris Evert Lloyd, Martina Navratilova grabbed the winners trophy. Then with a deep smile brightening her face, she said:



Martina Navratilova

"besides, I got to [in that (champion's) corner box now anytime I want to."

That box is where Arthur Ashe, Tony Trabert, Bobby Riggs, Althea Gibson and all the other champions sit. But it wasn't just the victory that made it special for those watching. It was the way she won. She handed Lloyd, a woman who has

Fun And Fitness

How fat are you?

Most people are so concerned about their bulging waistline and being "overweight" that they sometimes forget the essential components of being healthy and physically fit. Your body weight is important, but what is more important is the total amount of body fat, usually expressed as a percentage of body weight (e.g. percent body fat).

A person may weigh much more than the average weight based on height-weight standards, yet still be "underfat" in terms of the body's quantity of fat. This may be the case with athletes such as weightlifters and wrestlers. The athlete's so-called excess weight is due primarily to muscular hypertrophy (growth) and not to increased body fat content. Unlike body fat which weighs less than lean muscle mass and although you may be at your "ideal" body weight, you may, in fact, be grossly "overfat." It is easy to be deceived by how you look. Just because you may weigh the same as you did 10 years ago does not mean that you are not getting fatter.

The normal range of body fat for men and women is 15-16 per cent for men and from 20-22 per cent for women. Some athletes have much higher body fat content to maintain their fat within this range.

If possible, it is suggested that individual have his body fat content assessed by an exercise specialist prior to starting a programme of fat reduction. When attempting to lose weight, it is preferable to lose as much body fat as possible without a loss in muscle tissue mass. Dieting without exercise is not the best method for weight reduction since as much as 25 per cent of weight loss through dietary restriction may be due to a loss of muscle mass. However, exercise appears to protect against muscle tissue loss, thus more of the weight loss is due to fat loss. The most sensible way to reduce body weight is through some reasonable combination of diet and exercise. The best physical activities for weight control are those that use large muscle groups, are continuous, and can be performed for a long period of time (e.g. walking, jogging, cycling, swimming).

Do not expect a sudden or sharp decrease in your body weight during an exercise programme, particularly if you combine weightlifting with some type of aerobic activity. As you exercise the fat away, you may be increasing your muscle mass and although you may weigh the same, you will definitely look and feel better. Obviously, the key to your success is consistency and persistence. Obnoxious dieting effects may take many weeks or months, but once you start your exercise programme the hardest part is over and the best is yet to come.

reached at least the semifinals of every US Open she has competed in — 13 straight — her defeat ever in America's premier tennis event, as quick and as devastating as a lightning bolt. Navratilova pounced on every shot Lloyd attempted.

"She's a better athlete," Lloyd readily admitted. "She's very quick with her hands and she's got a versatile game."

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 15 September, 1983



CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

You may come up against a few minor irritations in your working life during this coming week, but you should be on top form, as these should present no difficulties. Where romance is concerned, you have every right to feel more optimistic about a member of the opposite sex, for your friendship with them is very well started indeed this week. At home, things appear to run along very smoothly.



AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

A rather unusual journey seems to be indicated for you some time during this coming week. You would be wise not to hesitate to ask a friend for some advice regarding this. In your social life, you will find that affairs should go with a swing during this week, and you may be able to impress several people with your capability for organising. At work, you appear to have a very busy week ahead of you.



PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Good fortune will be with you during this coming week, when you make a rather important decision regarding your career, so there is no need for any worry in this direction. In your personal life, you may feel that someone you are extremely fond of is worrying over something. Try to help them as much as possible, and they will greatly appreciate it. Healthwise, you should be feeling very energetic.



ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

As far as romance is concerned, a new and attractive member of the opposite sex should help to make an old wound start to heal some time during this week, and you should begin to feel much happier than you have done for some time past. You should make some extremely good progress at work during this week, and you will be more than usually busy, due to the absence of a colleague.



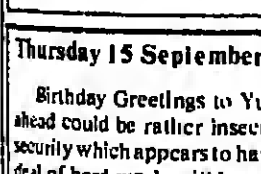
TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

It would appear that where your working life is concerned, a colleague may put a rather unusual proposition in your some time during this coming week, but one which is really well worth seriously thinking about, for it could benefit you greatly. Finances appear to take a turn very much for the better now. An old friend whom you have not seen for quite some time past, may unexpectedly turn up this week.



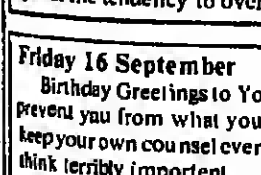
GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Where financial matters are concerned, the indications are that you should not take any risks during this coming week, however small they may be, or things are liable to go wrong. Quite a lot of travel appears to be indicated for you during this week, both in connection with your work, and also for pleasure. You should enjoy a pleasant change, particularly where social activities are concerned.



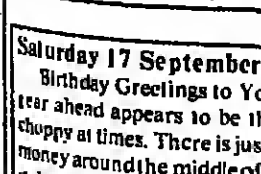
THURSDAY 15 SEPTEMBER

Birthday Greetings to You. It would seem that cashwise, the year ahead could be rather insecure, but at the finish, you should gain the security which appears to have eluded you for so long in the past. Quite a deal of hard work will be asked of you by the time you have reached mid-February, and you should receive some satisfying rewards from it. A happy romance should await you during the next four months, and if you are single, you could possibly be hearing the sound of wedding bells ringing far before you reach your next birthday. Apart from this, there is for people of all ages a great deal of happiness indicated for you. Where health is concerned, this should be excellent throughout the whole year, but you are at times impulsive, and therefore you must guard against the tendency to overexert yourself.



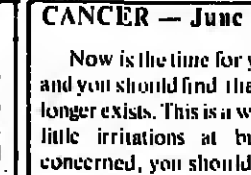
FRIDAY 16 SEPTEMBER

Birthday Greetings to You. During the year ahead, do not let anyone prevent you from what you want to do, and above everything else, do keep your own counsel even in the trying little things which you may not think terribly important. Cashwise, this should be a most successful twelve months for you. You could receive help from someone whom you have not seen for some time past, and here there could be a strong romantic link formed. Travel should undoubtedly come your way before the end of November. Health, which may have been slightly below average, should now start to make a steady improvement, and just as long as you do not overtax your strength or your nerves, you should be feeling and looking 100 per cent fitter by your next anniversary.



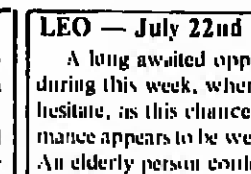
SATURDAY 17 SEPTEMBER

Birthday Greetings to You. One of the outstanding features of your year ahead appears to be that financially, things could be just a little slippy at times. There is just the chance that you could receive a sum of money around the middle of November, but if this does not happen then, it should come later which would be by early February, after which you should be feeling more secure than you have for some time past. Travel could play quite a large part for you during the coming twelve months, with the offer of a lengthy journey, and for those of you who work, promotion is strongly in the air. In an unexpected way, this could be linked with the journey aforementioned. In the field of romance, the indications are happily successful before your next anniversary.



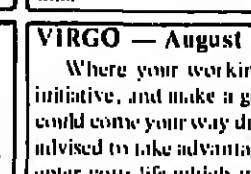
CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Now is the time for you to take a firm stand in a domestic matter, and you should find that the opposition which you had expected no longer exists. This is a week when you could meet up with annoying little irritations at business, but where personal affairs are concerned, you should be the trier. Around mid-week, you could make a journey, and the outcome of this should be very pleasing.



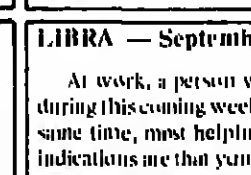
LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

A long awaited opportunity could come your way some time during this week, where work is concerned, and you should not hesitate, as this chance may not come again for a long time. Romance appears to be well to the fore throughout this coming week. An elderly person could be just a little bit stubborn but talk things over with them, and very soon, everything should be back to normal.



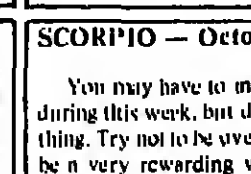
VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

Where your working life is concerned, a chance to use your initiative, and make a good impression upon an influential person could come your way during this week, and you would be very well advised to take advantage of this. A new interest appears likely to enter your life which may meet with some opposition at first, but this will soon be overcome, if you are patient. Health appears to be good.



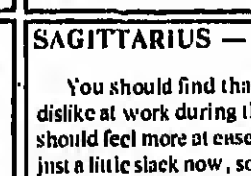
LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

At work, a person who you could be introduced to some time during this coming week, could prove to be very likeable, and at the same time, most helpful. Where your social life is concerned, the indications are that you should make some excellent headway during this week. Don't make any promises which you know you may not be able to fulfill. Finances could be improving now.



SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You may have to make a decision that could annoy somebody during this week, but don't be hesitant, for you are doing the right thing. Try not to be over-critical of others around you. This should be a very rewarding week in personal relationships, and much happiness can be gained from helping others. You may have to act as peacemaker between two friends some time during this week.



SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

You should find that it will pay you to be nice to someone you dislike at work during this week, and in consequence, you yourself should feel more at ease. You may find that your social life could be just a little slack now, so this would be a very good time to get down to an interesting hobby. A friend may ask you for a loan, but in this instance, you would be very well advised to tactfully refuse.

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 19 September

Birthday Greetings to You. You could receive a letter from an old friend, bringing you unexpected news which could mean a journey for you within the next two and a half months. Where this is concerned, it would be as well for you to remember not to allow yourself to be put on by a relative who is either envious or jealous. In a way this should turn out to be one of the most eventful years of your life so far, for cashwise, there are some big surprises ahead, whilst workwise, things should take on a new turn altogether far you. Romance will either enter your life about the middle of next month, or an old romance will come to the fore once again for you, and all the indications are for the single ones that there is little doubt that by next year, you will be married. For the older and married ones, there should be quite a round of social activity, more than you had expected.

Tuesday 20 September

Birthday Greetings to You. There could be cause for just a little concern where family problems are concerned towards the end of October, but do not worry about this, for with your usual diplomatic handling, you should soon be able to have them sorted out and then be able to concentrate more on your own life. Financially, the year ahead should indeed be very successful for you. You appear to be going to have an unexpected good fortune all along the line, and by the end of the coming twelve months, you should feel more secure than you do now. An opportunity to travel should come your way as does strong romantic possibilities for those of you who are now eligible, which would, with little doubt, lead on to marriage before your next anniversary.

Wednesday 21 September

Birthday Greetings to You. You could be feeling that you have been worked almost to death over the last few months, and even though you still have quite a lot of hard work to do for a while, it would be as well for you to remember that you will be well rewarded. For those of you who do a job of work away from home, promotion is strongly sturred for you about the middle of January. October to December time, the opportunity to travel should come your way and should not be missed regardless of what relatives may think or feel. Romantically, you have a most eventful year ahead of you, for someone whom you have thought would never come back into your life again could do so, bringing with them a great deal of happiness for you.



Conqueror of the hearts

Turkish Film Festival

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordanian Cinema Club is sponsoring the Turkish Film Festival, which will start on Thursday at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The festival is also sponsored by the Department of Culture and Arts and the Turkish embassy in Amman.

The programme will be as follows:

Thursday 15 September "Hurmuz with seven husbands"

Saturday 17 September "Conqueror of the hearts"

Monday 19 September "The woman"

All shows will take place at 8 pm. In addition to these films a children movie "Snowwhite and the seven dwarfs" will be shown Thursday 15 September at 4 pm. For more details call the centre's ticket office.

Only Arabic and French subtitles are available for the drama films, while the documentaries are in English.

A SCENE from "Conqueror of the hearts" will be shown on Saturday 17 September. The film is directed by Ozdemir Biral — who is also one of Turkey's great film producers — and is starring Hakan Balamir. The film is about the life of a 12th century Turkish sultan Yusef Emre. It is in colour with Arabic subtitles only. It is shot in beautiful Turkish countryside and it has some interesting scenes. But in general, the film is slow and very idealistic and attempts to create a prophetic image out of the poor Yusef. If you are interested in the lives and ideas of Turkish sultans it is worth seeing. If you want to see a film with action and movement the "Conqueror of the hearts" has clearly lost this battle.

(Sherif & Sakr)

HOLIDAY INN HOTEL

Ambassador Suite — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Dinner, Dancing and Show.
Kimono (Pop singing), Baby Doll (Dancing group),
Din Bugimiy (Irish eyeing)
Duke Bar — (10:00 - 12:30) Live Music

AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL

Al Rababa Nightclub — (8:30 - 1:00)
Dinner, Dancing and Show.
Konioi — All styles of music
Al Walima Restaurant (7:30 - 11:30)
Kon Moto — classical music
Poolside Barbeque Buffet — (Sunday 8 - 11:00)

JORDAN INTERCONTINENTAL

Al Paoha Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)
Saturday (6 - 8) Under 18 only.
Berbeque Nightly with live music (6:30 - 10:30)

AMMAN CROWN HOTEL

Al Khayma Disco — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Poolside — Thursday & Saturday (8:30 - morning)
Friday — Buffet

AMRA HOTEL

Shehrazad Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)
Couple only closed Mondays

REGENCY PALACE HOTEL

Al Aiol nightclub — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Dinner, Dancing and show.
Sequence Band

LA CESAR NIGHTCLUB — Jebel Lweibdeh

Dinner, Dancing and Live Music
Every Night — (9:00 - 3:00 a.m.)

SOLUTIONS

Chess

Should he play (a) 1 KxK1 (b) 1 BxK1 (c) 1 QxBP (d) 1 B-Q3 or (e) 1 P-Q6? The Rumanian GM failed to solve the puzzle during the game and lost.

(b) seems best after 1 BxK1, PxK1; 2 Q-KB5, (d) 1 B-Q3 is possible, though KxK1 followed by Q-K16 ch end P-R6 still gives Black chances. (e) loses to 1 P-Q6, K1xK1; 2 KxK1, Q-K16 ch and R-K8 ch. (a) loses to 1 K1xK1, Q-R8 ch; 2 K-B2, Q-K8 mate. Gheorghiu chose (c) 1 QxBP? Q-K18 ch 2 KxQ, R-K8 mate.

EASY SOLUTION

Target

Deep deepen densa deni diene diel dine dint edli edli EXPEDIENT expedite expend edent index need. nide peened pled pinad leed leind lend tepid tide tied ilnad.

Crossword

CRYPTIC SOLUTION

Across: 1. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 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